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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Amazing Campaign Nears End

Britain Is Ready to Pay Debt

Von Papen Scores Hitlerites

Japan Thwarts Another Plot

India Round Table Prepares

Italy Will Open Prison Doors

THE final preëlection week closes with both major parties making their most powerful appeal to influence that elusive force, the people's choice. The indications are that what once seemed a Roosevelt victory has been swept back into the region of doubt, with each party showing definite things to support its claims of impending success. The original sweep to Roosevelt was a wave of discontent with conditions; the sweep back to Hoover is directly traceable to the unprecedented fight the President has made on behalf of his Administration. He has taken the facts to the people. He has halted, if not reversed, with reason a stampede in which reason had figured but slightly. Radio has proved itself as never before. In one evening uncounted millions hear both candidates make their pleas. Verily the people have been given opportunity to know—All that remains is for them to decide.

* * *

¶ The London Daily Telegraph declares the British Government does not contemplate asking the United States for postponement of the war debts payment of $95,550,000 due Dec. 15. The paper states that Washington's attention may be called, however, to the "onerous circumstances wherein it will be paid." On the same date France has a payment of $19,261,432 falling due and Italy one of $1,245,437. It has been expected debtor nations would bring up discussion of these payments soon after the election—For more reasons than to keep tariffs and disarmament from monopolizing the conversation.

* * *

¶ Berlin's traffic strike continues. For the first time the uniformed Hitler National Socialists and Communists mingle as they work together to tear up tracks and barricade streets. They are determined to win the strike, although organized labor unions do not back it and it has been declared illegal. A few cars operate under police protection. Chancellor von Papen uses the combining of Fascists and Reds to excoriate Adolf Hitler in an election appeal by radio. The Hitlerites once fought the Communists, he says—Now they join with them and stoop to adopt Communist methods as their own.

* * *

¶ Japan believes Tokyo police have barely averted another outbreak of assassination of public men. Six leaders of a new reactionary society are arrested, among them Hidezo, third son of Mitsuru Toyama, the well-known Nationalist leader. At their headquarters are found revolvers and bombs. The police state that the plan was to attack various officials and then to attempt to seize the Government. Apparently the arrests of May 15 brought only a temporary halt to the reactionaries—The Government does not yet know whether it has fully thwarted the plot to slay and overthrow.

* * *

¶ Britain registers its good will in the personnel of the delegates it names to the Round Table Conference on India. Prime Minister MacDonald will head a group composed of Sir John Simon, former Indian Viceroys Irwin and Reading, former Secretary of State for India Winterton, former Undersecretary Lord Lothian and others regarded by India as friendly. The task is to reconcile the interests of Great Britain, British India and the Indian native states. Preparatory to forming India's federal Constitution there are outstanding questions to be settled—To the settlement Britain sends men with generous ideas.

* * *

¶ Japanese Delegate Matsuoka visits Moscow en route to the League session at Geneva. He holds conversations with Litvinoff, Karakhan and other high Soviet officials. Japan wishes the Soviet to recognize Manchukuo; the Soviet wishes Japan to sign the non-aggression pact handed it in December. Japan would like the backing of the Soviet in the hard fight ahead of it over the Lytton report; Moscow wishes Tokyo would give assurances that would permit withdrawal of soldier foodstuffs from the Manchurian frontier. But the basic question between Japan and Russia is still to be settled—Can two such ambitious rivals be close friends?

* * *

¶ Italy's Cabinet approves the promised amnesty for political prisoners. The pardon documents go to King Victor Emmanuel for his sanction and will become effective on Nov. 11 as a feature of his birthday celebration. This act of clemency with which Premier Mussolini ushers in the second decade of Fascism is believed to cover more than half of the hundreds of political prisoners now in Italian jails and banished to islands off the coast. Fascism permits itself an indulgence of the self-assured—Its own power established beyond doubt, it shows mercy to its humbled foes.

Arizona Prisoners Aid Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Phoenix, Ariz.

OCCUPATION for idle convicts has been sought in the Arizona Penitentiary at Florence. To a degree it has been found in the tilling of several hundreds of acres upon which are raised the vegetables needed by the institution and for distribution to the poor in mining camps.

The warden, Mr. William Delbridge, has built a tannery to supply work. For tannic acid, in place of oak or hemlock bark, he is using the tuberous roots of the canaigre plant that grows wild along the Gila River. This root for centuries has been a favorite tanning agent in Mexico. Years ago it was grown for shipment abroad or to New England, for tanning high grades of heavy leather.

Tokyo Blocks Plot to Seize Rule in Japan

Police Arrest Leaders of Reactionary Society Recently Formed

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 5—The police today arrested Hidezo, third son of the Nationalist leader, Mr. Mitsuru Toyama, and five other leaders of a new reactionary society named "Dokuritsu Seinensha," or Independent Young Men's Society, who are charged with a plot to violate the public order, violations of the Explosives Act and implication in the May 15 disorders.

Accounts in the vernacular press report that the reactionaries planned additional assassinations of important public officials and also to attack Tokyo municipal service, after which they hoped to seize the Government during the disorganization.

Police seized a number of bombs, revolvers and other weapons at the reactionary headquarters. It is understood they also searched the home of Mr. Toyama himself, where a priest, Nissho Inoue, one of the leaders of the "Blood Brotherhood," members of which assassinated Baron Takuma Dan, was concealed some weeks before his arrest.

The raids attracted empire-wide interest, owing to Mr. Toyama's great prestige and large following. Additional arrests are expected.

The reactionaries have apparently reorganized elements partly broken up after the May 15 incident and recruited additional members from young Nationalists. Details of police raids are withheld but it appears that the nation narrowly escaped a serious outbreak.

California Court Asked to Rule On Date War Ceased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif. Nov. 5—When did the World War end? The California Legislature has decreed in the political code that the great conflict officially ended on Nov. 11, 1918, with the signing of the Armistice.

A small group of veterans here, however, contend the United States was in a "state of war" until July 2, 1921, when Congress officially terminated it. In an attempt to prove their right to a veterans exemption on their property up to $1000, these ex-soldiers, who enlisted in their country's service between Nov. 11, 1918, and July 2, 1921, have asked the California Supreme Court to decide.

Mr. Patrick Dooley, chief stenographer in the district attorney's office, is the plaintiff in the test case to find out when the war did end. Although he was granted the property exemption last year by the assessor, Mr. Dooley was rejected this spring on the ground that Article 3612 of the political code terminated the war on Nov. 11, 1918.

"I'm sorry, but under the law you did not serve your country in time of war," apologized Mr. James Hervey Johnson, the assessor. "If I granted it, any citizen might force me to refund the amount of the tax personally on my bond."

"We'll go to court on a friendly suit," suggested Mr. Dooley, who had been studying law at night for several years.

Britain Will Pay Dec. 15, Paper Says

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 5—The Daily Telegraph today claims to "be able to state positively that the British Government does not contemplate in any circumstances making a request to the United States for postponement of the debt payment due for discharge Dec. 15 next."

After the presidential election, the paper continues, it is probable that the British Government will "take the opportunity of drawing the attention of the United States Government to the very onerous circumstances in which it will be paid."

The Monitor's inquiry in official circles failed to elicit either a denial or confirmation, or even a hint as to the accuracy of this statement. It is, however, certain that only the direst financial necessity would induce the British Government to suspend payment.

America Sharpening Pencils For 'Sittin' Up for Returns'

Nation's Bedtime Becomes an Indefinite Hour When Traditional Custom of Listening to Election Results Is Resumed Tuesday Night

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—Next Tuesday, election day, America will sit up in the traditional custom of "hearing the returns." Some will sit up all night; some only a few hours; but at any rate the nation's bedtime will be considerably deferred. The radio will bring the results minute by minute into many homes; election extras will inform city crowds, and out in the lonely places a kindly telephone operator will no doubt tell subscribers how the country is going, as in years gone by.

Regarding the result merely as a sort of political chess problem, and without any reference to the virtues of the programs or candidates involved, the following hints have been set down to cover some of the more interesting phases and personalities to watch as the 1932 returns roll in. The list is by no means comprehensive and will differ in interest with each state, and the reader must add his own local contests to the national matters involved.

In the first place, the relative importance of the State votes in the electoral college must be recognized. For example, the fact that a state in the "solid South" goes for Roosevelt is of less importance than that he wins one that is more critically contested.

It will aid the election night observer if he splits the 48 states into groups, something as follows:

Group	States	Total Electoral Votes
New England	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut	41
Middle Atlantic	New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware	102
Central	Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois	96
Mid-Western	Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma	69
Mountain	Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico	30
Pacific	Washington, Oregon, California	35
Solid South	Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas	113
Border States	Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri	45
		531
Necessary for election		266

As a rule of thumb, the Hoover strength is supposed to lie in New England and the East; the Roosevelt strength in the South and West. The table shows that the geographically large "mountain" states are comparatively unimportant in electoral votes. Mr. Hoover is likely to get the New England States; Mr. Roosevelt southern and border states.

If Mr. Hoover can get New England, the middle Atlantic and cen-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

CHILE AND PERU ADOPT POLICY OF TRADE UNION

Temporary Pact Opens Way to Permanent Commercial Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The proposed South American Zollverein has made further progress with the procedure agreed upon by Chile and Peru—a temporary pact between the two countries which is to be the prelude to a general commercial treaty which is to place their trading relations on a lasting basis.

The announcement of the agreement, of six months' duration, was made following exchange visits of commercial delegations, the Peruvian mission having only recently returned to Callao after a detailed inspection of Chilean industries. The temporary agreement provides for continuation of the provisional tariff regulations governing the new frontier in Tacna and Arica and for the renewal of the private commercial arrangement whereby the Chilean navigation firm, the South American Steamship Company, will continue to participate in Peruvian coastwise trade on an equal footing with national shipping concerns. A mixed commission meantime is to study the lines of a general and permanent trade treaty.

A survey of Chilean and Peruvian trade reports serves to indicate the general lines to be followed in the formulation of the definite trade treaty. Peru's dominant desire is to conserve the Chilean market for its sugar. Peru recognizes that trade between the two countries hitherto has been one-sided in its favor, Chile exporting practically nothing while taking 50,000,000 gold pesos' worth of Peru's sugar.

Chile is not satisfied with the solitary concession to its leading mercantile concern and wants Peru to recognize the progress it has made in manufacturing industry by taking shipments of Valdivia footwear, Tomé fabrics, Santiago biscuits and confectionery and other national products.

The report is said to be favorable to Chilean manufacturing pretensions.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

95—Can One Be Neutral in the Fight to Curb the Liquor Business?

TO BE neutral is to be willing to let the liquor business alone. That is exactly what it wants and all that it wants. It is as good for the liquor business as partisan support. In effect, therefore, all who are not against the liquor business are for it. All that it asks of you, personally, is that you be indifferent enough to let it carry on its business as it likes. If you, personally, are willing that it should, you are, personally, its ally.

If you, personally, are against the liquor business, what is your plan for curbing it? You must know that unless it is curbed or repressed, it will do all that it can to undo the work of temperance advocates. It knows that it will lose money in proportion as temperance advocates succeed, and make money in proportion as it can successfully combat their teaching. The cash motive will keep it active and disastrously efficient.

The question is: what is your plan? Straight repeal is no plan. It is all that the drink trade asks. If you are against that trade, and not for it, don't play into its hands.

TAMMANY CROWD HOLDS POWWOW FOR ROOSEVELT

Traditional Preëlection Acclaim Underway in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Tammany Hall's thousands will mass at Madison Square Garden tonight for their traditional preëlection powpow to acclaim, as did the Brooklyn Democrats last night, that all is well between "Frank" and "Al," and that it's a united Democracy, with Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mr. Alfred E. Smith, whose failure to get that nomination wrenched the party, again sharing the platform.

These two Democrats, whom New Yorkers regard as the chief in the nation, made their first joint campaign appearance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night, when Mr. Smith joined voice with Mr. Roosevelt in rapping the Republican "campaign of fear," each in his own way.

An earnest of the Roosevelt-Smith reconciliation was given in Albany last week when the two men had their first visit together since the nomination battle at the national convention, but the spectacle of them arm in arm on the same platform, made for a demonstration that roared for many minutes through the packed hall last night and over the 10,000 filling the streets outside where amplifiers published the proceedings.

Four years ago Mr. Smith himself had appeared as the national standard bearer in this same hall, and last night's crowd was in honor of the man who gave Mr. Smith the appellation of "Happy Warrior" when he placed him in nomination for the Presidency in 1924.

Governor Roosevelt placed emphasis in his address on his belief in a sound money policy and declared that President Hoover was "seeing visions of rubber dollars" in claiming that the Democratic position in this regard had not been made sufficiently clear. He quoted the Democratic platform and three of his campaign addresses as strongly favoring a sound currency, and reaffirmed his devotion to a balancing of the federal budget and reduction in federal expenditures. He turned then on the President's assertion in his Des Moines speech that the United States was within two weeks last winter of going off the gold standard, terming it "A libel on the credit of the United States," the unsoundness of which

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PEOPLE WARNED WET VOTE GIVES NO BUSINESS AID

Rather, Economists Point Out, It Will Mean Deterrent to Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 5—A final warning to American voters that "to vote for any candidate because he advocates the relegalization of beer or the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment as a cure for the depression is simply to promote still worse industrial disaster and postpone the return of prosperity," was sounded by the American Businessmen's Prohibition Foundation here today.

In support of this stand the foundation quotes three of America's outstanding economists who unanimously agree, the statement said, "that despite wet claims to the contrary, the return of beer would not benefit legitimate business nor aid employment." These economists are Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University; Prof. Thomas N. Carver, of Harvard University, and Prof. Paul H. Douglas, of University of Chicago.

The foundation obtained the following opinion from Professor Fisher:

"To say that the repeal of prohibition will end the depression is economic nonsense. The liquor traffic cannot legitimately be considered as a new resource of industry. To reopen the distilleries and breweries would simply mean that those who would buy beer would therefore not buy milk or something else with the same money, and the employment of the barkeeper would reduce employment in the milk industry or whatever legitimate business suffered because beer was bought. The drinkers might support new employees in the liquor trade, but there would be more unemployment in other directions.

"By narcotizing the liquor victims the total resources of the nation would be reduced.

"In the present situation we have at stake not only prohibition, but what is far more important, 75 years of work against the alcohol traffic."

Professor Douglas in a statement given to the foundation said that "it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the repeal of prohibition, would not give additional employment; it would merely build up some industries at the expense of others."

Because of present economic conditions, Professor Douglas said, the working people have no real reserves "which they can tap which will cause abundant streams of booze to flow without deprivation to other commodities.

The foundation's statement also makes mention of Professor Carver's assertion that "to raise $1,000,000,000 a year from a legalized liquor traffic, as some of the wets are claiming, the people would have to drink 12 times as much beer as they did before the World War or the tax would have to be more than 12 times as high on the same quantity."

Italian Cabinet Backs Wide-Scale Political Amnesty

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Nov. 5—A far-reaching amnesty, which is the broadest yet granted, not only by the Fascist Government but under the previous democratic régime, was approved by the Italian Cabinet at a special session today.

After the Cabinet meeting a high official left Rome for San Rossore where the King is staying in order to submit for his approval the amnesty, the terms of which are expected to be made public on the King's birthday next Friday.

This act of clemency on the part of Signor Benito Mussolini in beginning the second decade of Fascism will, it is believed, affect more than half of the political prisoners now serving sentences passed upon them by the Fascist special tribunal during the past six years, or who have been banished to islands.

A large number of prisoners will be pardoned while many others who still have to serve long terms of imprisonment will benefit by a reduction of these terms. Amnesty granted at this moment when Fascism is so popular will further consolidate the position of the régime.

West Point Cadets Thrill Throngs In Parade Through Boston Streets

The rhythmic beat of heels and the sharp commands of captains and lieutenants echoed through a crisp autumn air in Boston today as the cadets of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., paraded in their finest fashion before nearly 50,000 persons. They came to cheer the Army football team in the game with Harvard at the Stadium this afternoon.

Beginning at 8:30 o'clock, the four special trains carrying the cadets from West Point, arrived at 15-minute intervals at the Huntington Avenue yards of the Boston & Albany Railroad. The 90-piece Army enlisted men's band was the first to detrain, followed by three companies of about 300 cadets, spick-and-span in their blue-gray uniforms, trim gray gloves and well-shined shoes.

There were a few minutes of informality. Cadets joked as to how and when they were going to spend the $1 allowed them on the trip to Boston. One remarked that he had the sum already spent and as his statement went "the rounds," there were many offers to lend the plebe as much as five pennies.

It was a colorful crowd that stood along the line and cheered the crack corps from West Point. Girls predominated, but there were others who were just as thrilled at seeing the pride of the Army "on parade."

Swinging down Huntington Avenue to Dartmouth and Beacon Streets, the corps of 1300 cadets proceeded to Boston Common, where they passed in review before Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Mayor James M. Curley, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, Maj.-Gen. Fox Conner, commandant of the first corps area, and Maj.-Gen. William D. O'Connor, superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

Directly after the review, the platoons entrained by subway to Cambridge, where they marched from Memorial Drive and Mount Auburn Street to the Harvard yard. With the exception of about 60 cadets, who were given the privilege to dine with their parents or friends, the entire squad lunched at the Harvard Union. And it was in the course of 15 minutes between the time they finished luncheon and 12:45 when they formed in front of Sever Hall for the march to the Stadium that the cadets had an opportunity to spend the traditional dollar.

Yugoslav King Faces Crisis In Balkan 'Ethnic Whirlpool'

Task of Welding Mixture of Races Takes New Serious Turn

In view of the disturbed situation in Yugoslavia, the following article, first of a series of five, will help to disentangle the complex motives and events leading to the new crisis which King Alexander has been called upon to handle.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia came into existence after the World War, being one of the war's potentially good results.

The assassination of the Austro-Hungarian Crown Prince by a Serbian youth, which provoked the war, took place in the little city of Sarajevo, the capital of the Austrian Province, Bosnia, inhabited by Serbs and Croatians, and the fanatical author of this crime committed it in order to free those "enslaved" Serbs from foreign domination.

There was even then a free Serbian state of 100 years' standing, but it embraced only a part of the nation. The rest were beyond the borders. To free them from the Austro-Hungarians, the Serbs, after the Sarajevo assassination, called upon the world for aid. They won the victory, accomplished their task, "delivered" all the Serbs, along with other south Slavs, from bondage, and incorporated them in a new state, popularly known as Yugoslavia, but at the beginning officially called, "The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes."

The little pre-war kingdom of Serbia with 3,000,000 inhabitants and

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Copes With Crisis

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Associated Press

KING ALEXANDER I

OFFICIALS OFF FROM CAPITAL TO CAST VOTES

City Takes on Aspect of Summer Holiday With Election Near

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—Absence from the capital of President Hoover, Vice-President Curtis and practically the entire Cabinet left the city this week-end with an aspect of a summer holiday.

Mr. Roy D. Chapin, recently appointed Secretary of Commerce and next to the last in the line of the President's Cabinet, became ranking official today, it was discovered, when one after another all other members left to make political speeches or to go home to vote.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, who left the city last night to spend the week-end at his Long Island home, said he had already cast his vote by mail. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, is campaigning in New York State and expects to go to his home there to vote on election day. Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, is ending up a western speaking tour at Oklahoma City where he intends to cast his ballot.

The Attorney-General, Mr. William D. Mitchell, has gone to his home at St. Paul, Minn., to vote. Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, was winding up a speaking campaign in the Middle West with uncertain plans as to whether he would vote in Ohio in person on Tuesday or mail his vote. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, were also out of town on various missions, although some of them were expected back before election day.

Hundreds of government clerks who could get the time off were on their way to cast their ballots in states where absentee voting is prohibited. The railroads made special rates for voters to go home. Both the local Republican and Democratic committees aided in getting ballots for residents of states which allow voting by mail.

The question in Washington these days when friend meets friend is, "Do you have a vote?" Even with those who still maintain a voting residence outside the District and those who are entitled to vote by reason of residence in near-by Virginia or Maryland, the great majority of Washingtonians cannot cast a ballot.

The executive offices of the White House, scene of bustling political conferences in the last few weeks, are now one of the most deserted spots in the city.

The policemen which guard the doors are able to sit down; the newspaper men who awaiter the President's visitors, have left their posts. Mr. Theodore Joslin is the only one of the President's secretaries in the offices.

CALIFORNIA COAL DEPOSIT DISCOVERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOJAVE, Calif.—Discovery of extensive bituminous coal deposits in Cajon Pass, on the edge of the San Andreas fault, near here, is announced by Mr. William Radke of San Bernardino, Mr. J. L. Radke of Colton and Mr. John Carnahan of Colton. Mineral claims have been filed by the three men with the Government on more than 200 acres of land, located a quarter mile from the Cajon Railroad station.

Development of the property has been turned over to Wright Brothers Company, a mining firm of Denver, Colo., and the firm's representatives are on the ground making plans to sink a 100-foot tunnel as a preliminary move. The coal hardens when exposed to the ar, and when burned gives a hot and almost smokeless fire.

VON PAPEN TALK HINTS AT OFFER TO HITLERITES

Criticism of Fascists in Radio Speech Laid to Election Move

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 5—The political aspects of Berlin's traffic strike are in the foreground today, following a declaration by Herr Franz von Papen, the Chancellor, last night that coöperation of Fascists and Communists in disturbing the economic peace constitutes a "crime against the entire nation."

The Chancellor, in a radio election speech, used words admittedly sharpened because they were intended to sway tomorrow's balloting. He underlined the fact that the National Socialists and Communists are acting arm-in-arm in their efforts to halt the traffic of the German capital.

A vivid contrast to the July election was presented. Previously the Communists and Fascists were actually slaying each other because of political antipathies. Today in Berlin Communists and uniformed Fascist storm troopers were coöperating in building barricades, preventing street car movement and tearing up the tracks.

The strike, following the recent arbitration and actual decision upholding the 2 pfennings (½-cent) an hour wage cut, was classified as illegal. It does not have the consent of the organized labor unions. But Communists and radical opposition groups within the union and the Fascists are combating the companies' efforts to restore the traffic. Today the street cars are partly operating under police protection, despite the conservative estimate of more than 100 acts of terrorism and three fatalities.

Herr von Papen, criticizing Herr Adolf Hitler, the Fascist leader, declared that the present régime had given the Fascists every chance of coöperation, because the National Socialists are fighting Marxism. Now Herr Hitler had turned to the tactics of his Communists.

The Chancellor charged Herr Hitler with giving a "stab in the back" to the Government, which is fighting for German freedom and equality in armaments. But at the same time Herr von Papen emphasized the need of the true Nationalist forces of the country uniting, which many interpreted as an indication that the hand of coöperation may be held out to Herr Hitler after the elections.

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THINGS PRESENT

You are invited to lighten the next few minutes by reading "Persimmon Pudding" on the Editorial page. And in future be careful how you pronounce "butternuts."

It might not be a bad idea to gather the youngsters about you and read aloud "The Bird's Story" on the Educational page. We know that the birds would appreciate it.

Perhaps you have wondered about the source of the lines, "Thou say'st an undisputed thing In such a solemn way." You will find them in "Katydid" on the Home Forum page.

We found at least a dozen mistakes in the "Editor's Puzzle." Take your pencil and try your hand at editing. Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

The Rime-O-Grams next week (Monday, Wednesday, Friday) are to be based on Biblical episodes.

Monday brings the Children's Page.

HOOVER GETS HEARTY HAND IN WISCONSIN

Welcomed by Crowds in 'Home of Radicalism' All Along Route

PRESIDENT SHOWS ECONOMIC PITFALLS

Discusses Tariff Before Scholars and Farmers at University

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON HOOVER SPECIAL, En Route to St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 5—Thrusting directly into the center of intense opposition country, President Hoover today at Madison, Wis., home of so-called insurgent radicalism, drove in powerful and carefully chosen economic arguments against a Democratic administration.

His opponents, the President asserted, far from effecting governmental economies to the tune of $1,000,000,000, would on the basis of actual proposals they have made, increase the costs of government by 78 per cent.

Speaking extemporaneously before a mixed university and farming audience at the University of Wisconsin, the President attacked alleged tariff inconsistencies of his opponents, and leveled criticism down the entire line of the economic front.

Crowds equal in size and enthusiasm to those which greeted him all across Indiana and Illinois, met him at Wisconsin towns along the route. Beloit and Janesville were the chief stops. The President, up early today to meet big gatherings at Freeport and Rockford, Ill., was working almost too enthusiastically and diligently for his aides. Two long, forcefully delivered speeches yesterday, mixed with many platform appearances, left President Hoover more vigorous than ever today and he continues to be the mainspring of his own campaign.

He watched fat Wisconsin farmlands interestedly as he worked on his St. Paul and Madison speeches and they gave force to his economic arguments.

Last night at St. Louis the President pointed out the evasions and misleading character of the Democratic campaign which promises beer within a few months and out-and-out repeal not long after that.

Sees South Still Dry

"They know," said President Hoover, that their own Democratic strongholds in the South, if no other, will not accept the proposal for outright repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment with the consequent return of the saloon, and its resultant lack of protection to dry states."

Again he stressed the need for protection of dry communities as the chief result of his three years' intensive study of the subject.

Though every town through which he has passed seemed gathered en masse for the occasion, and with its enthusiasm at keen pitch, the high spots of President Hoover's trip so far have been Peoria and Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis. At Peoria, nearly 50,000 people jammed around the station and its adjacent streets to see and hear the Chief Executive; in Springfield streets were lined, the local armory was packed with some 10,000 people and as many more listened to loudspeakers outside; the St. Louis Coliseum was jammed from floor to rafters with an audience which in a supposed Democratic stronghold showed not a single disapproving sign.

The precise meaning of so much enthusiasm remains to be assayed in votes on Nov. 8.

Story of Dawes's Bank

To show these regions what recovery entails, for the first time last night, President Hoover told the story of the rescue of the Dawes bank in its revealing detail. With dependent depositors numbering millions of men and women "who were not forgotten," the President said, in a slashing reply to Democratic critics who have sought political capital in the loan, failure of the bank would have meant financial ruin for vast areas.

Previously kept secret, the President revealed that Gen. Charles G. Dawes's scruples about taking the loan were overcome by two Democratic members of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Board, a leading Democratic banker in Chicago, mentioned for the Presidency, a Democratic manufacturer of New York, similarly mentioned, and other promient leaders of the opposition party. These men, acting in a nonpartisan spirit, and with the full cooperation of Republican colleagues, pushed the loan through. And now Democratic speechmakers, President Hoover protested, slander General Dawes and their own partisans by charging the loan was a product of special party privilege.

The Dawes bank revelations, his direct assaults on the vagueness of Democratic campaign promises and plans, and his recital of the rescue of Germany through the Hoover moratorium, gained for the President unrestrained applause at St. Louis. Especially this community with its thousands of German-Americans appreciated his world statesmanship for reconciliation.

Thus has President Hoover carried forth his personal task of bringing the critical needs of the hour to the attention of representative

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

YOUNG PLAYERS EXTEND 'WEEK' WITH SEVITZKY

Conductor Enjoys Training Youths With Music 'Really Inside'

By JANET MABIE
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Petrograd of the Old Régime, or Boston—the state of affairs for young aspiring musicians does not vary much. If they have talent they want to make the most of it, though ways and means are not always easy. But the great conductors who could help them are so busy, and where shall they turn to get the experience that can help them over the road to competence?

Mr. Fabien Sevitzky, concert conductor at the Metropolitan Theater in Boston, was thinking something about this when he sent out public notice a few months ago that he would give auditions to young instrumentalists who wished them, and would form an orchestra of 100 players which he himself would conduct through one week at the Metropolitan. And he was thinking the same thing again when he sent out a second notice that he would give auditions to young vocalists and pianists, and would form a chorus of 60 with soloists, which he would conduct through another week.

When Mr. Sevitzky was a youngster in the Gymnasium in Petrograd, he knew what it was to think wistfully of a chance to work with a great conductor.

Chances were few, but the youngsters did not sit and weep. They built their own orchestra, which met twice a week in a private house; and, so there should not creep into the work any bitter threads of jealousy, each took turns to conduct, everyone learned and jealousy was unknown.

Remembers Dim Days

Well, some conductors forget dim days of youth such as those. But Mr. Sevitzky remembers, and he is not afraid of hard work. So he said, "Here, I will see what I can do with some young people outside the theater."

They poured in on him when they heard he was going to give auditions. They wrote him letters. They telephoned to him. They came with their parents, or they came alone. Sometimes they said, "My friends say I can sing beautifully, and that I must have a career, but I wonder if perhaps they are flattering me. I will trust you. Please, you tell me if I have a right to expect a career."

And Mr. Sevitzky listened to their voices or their playing, and sometimes he told them "yes," that they should go ahead and work hard, because they had good materials with which to make fame. And sometimes he looked them straight in the eye, and told them the truth, which was that they had not all the materials they needed.

And he spoke so simply and so earnestly that they respected him for not beating about the bush and said cheerfully that, in showing them something which was a personal disappointment, he had made up for it by teaching them something new about the quality of truth and honesty.

Want to Go On

Originally Mr. Sevitzky intended that the chorus should stay in organization a week. But before the week was over, the singers themselves were clamoring for a permanent organization. They would bind themselves to the regimen of two rehearsals a week. They were, it is true, following the example of the orchestra, which meets Mr. Sevitzky Wednesday and Saturday at the Young Men's Christian Union for rehearsal. The chorus meets Monday and Thursday, and Mr. Sevitzky laughs and says, "Me, I work 18 hours a day and maybe 20, and what do I care so long as we do something good?"

You look at this lean, serious-faced young Russian, and see in him the musical disciplinarian of an old tradition. A man to whom life is Bach and Beethoven, and Mozart, and the Russians, and those others of the slim army of the great in classical music. And there is scarcely time enough to make the most of them. He taps a little pile of letters on his desk, today's letters, to be filed away with the letters of the yesterdays to which those of the tomorrows will be added, and he says, "How should I say I was too busy, for these young people who want so much to work with me?

"I never really intended to go on with the chorus—or the orchestra—more than a week. But . . . " and he lapses into his own Russian-English which suits him very well, and can often give shoddy American speech something in clues to clarity . . . "when I find out that all these young, nice, remarkable people have the music really inside, and I start to love them all as young artists beginning a way I know very well, from long time back, I am thinking that it would be very much shame if I let them get away from me. I have fun myself to coach them to do good music. They have fun to coach with me. See? So we go right along together."

Petrograd Days Come Back

The days in Petrograd came back for one little interval, at Mr. Sevitzky's first meeting with the chorus, when he was being begged to go on. That matter of jealousy. The first week was a week of contest. There were prizes. In the background of such events there is always the lurking dark shadow of cynicism. This one or that will win. It is "arranged." And so Mr. Sevitzky said, quite simply, "If you do not believe in my ability and honesty, and that my contest will be fair, please go right away now, because I cannot work, and you cannot work either, where there is one grain of jealousy and suspicion to disorder us."

No one went. There was no reason. The "children," as he calls them, all pitched into learning from and with him. At the end of the week those who were prize winners accepted their prizes, but with that trace of an absent look that comes over people to whom the past is quickly past, and the future lies all before.

There are plans. It would not be fair to reveal them yet. But they have their roots down in such letters as came to Mr. Sevitzky, for instance, from a woman who must have listened on the radio, whose handwriting said she was tired at the end of a day, and who wrote, "I and my family of nine thank you, Mr. Sevitzky, for your lovely music. We do not often have such treats these days."

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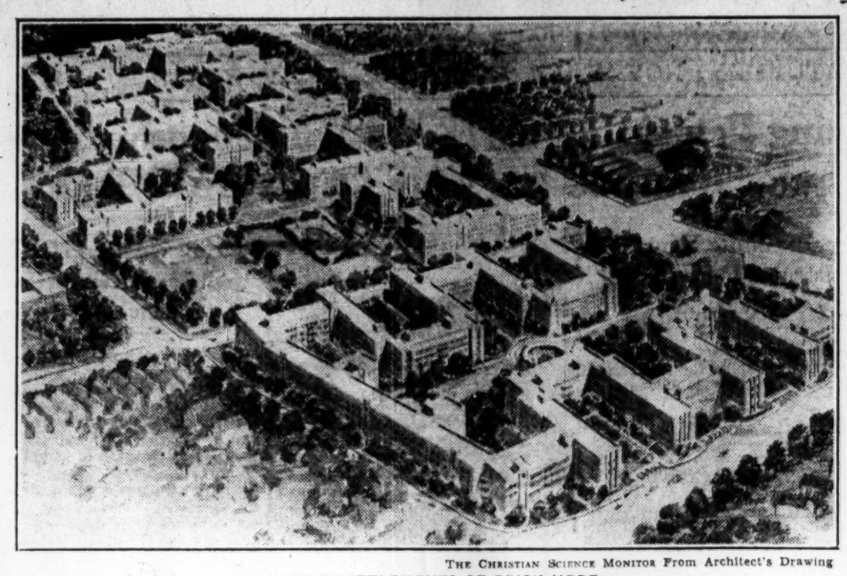
Model Hillside Homes Planned for Bronx, New York City



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR From Architect's Drawing

NO MORE BATTLEMENTS OF BRICK HERE

Footpaths, Courts, Trees and Shrubbery Usurp More Than Two-Thirds of Land as Commercialism Rubs Elbows With "Graceful Living."

Huge Building Plan Enabled By $3,957,000 R. F. C. Loan

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Hillside Homes, an apartment house development with many of the most up-to-date community features at moderate rentals, will be constructed in the Bronx as a result of a $3,957,000 loan by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to Hillside Housing Corporation of New York City, a newly formed organization operating under the state housing law.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan, which will finance about two-thirds of the cost of the development, is the first of its kind the corporation has granted, since New York is the only state which has legislation providing for supervision of such projects by a state group. Several local organizations here, however, have protested against the grant to the Hillside Housing Corporation, on the ground that the new development will not replace any old slum area and that it will cause an over-supply of low-priced apartments in the Bronx.

The project, besides providing for one of the finest housing developments at moderate rentals ever contemplated here, will employ several hundred men in the building trades almost immediately. About 1000 men will be engaged in the work throughout the winter, its sponsors said. Ground will be broken within the next few weeks, and the first house is expected to be ready for tenants next summer.

The development, which will be on a plot of 697,313 square feet, bounded by the Boston Post Road, Hicks Street, 213th Street and Eastchester Road has been especially planned to take the best advantage of the site. The architect, Mr. Clarence Stein, also designed the developments at Sunnyside Gardens and Radburn, N. J. He has included in the new project the features which have made the two other communities widely known as model communities.

Hillside Homes will be a self-contained community with apartments for about 1200 families in 5250 rooms, all sunny and enjoying a cross draft. The community is adjacent to a large modern public school and will have a two and a half acre playground. The buildings will be for the most part four-story walk-up apartments, but there will be a smaller group of six-story tenant-operated elevator buildings. Rentals will average $11 a room a month. The building will occupy only 34 per cent of the land. Courts between and about the buildings will be at least 80 feet wide.

The houses will, for the most part, front on footpaths and will face squares occupying the center of the block area—as if the buildings on the usual city block had been turned around to face inward. Dead-end automobile roads will serve the rear of the buildings. This arrangement will protect the rooms in the front of the houses from noises and discomforts of street traffic. There will be under-passes beneath the street crossings so that children need never cross main traffic arteries in going to the playground or to school.

The project, which will cost about $6,000,000, has been made possible largely through the coöperation of Mr. Nathan Straus Jr., owner of the site, which he has agreed to turn over to the corporation at a small fraction of its actual value. The site has been in the Straus family for three generations. It was once a farm, but has been unoccupied in recent years. Starrett Brothers & Eken are contractors for the project.

Mr. Darwin R. James, chairman of the State Housing Board, has approved the development as a limited dividend project under the state housing law.

Realty Groups Enter Protest of R. F. C. Loan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—Some opposition to the R. F. C. loan to the Hillside Housing Corporation of New York City has been received here, mostly from individuals and organizations who base protests on prospective competition or upon a desire to obtain a portion of such funds for their own localities.

Among those who have expressed their opposition are the East Side Chamber of Commerce, the Staten Island Real Estate Board, the Bronx Landlords' Association and Mr. H. M. Goldberg. The latter's dissension was summed up in a telegram to the corporation indicating that the loan for the erection of new buildings, tax exempt, in vacant lots in the Bronx, where modern buildings are only half occupied, would spell ruin for thousands of building owners.

The Staten Island Real Estate Board submitted a resolution stating that "the granting of such a loan can only serve the purpose of aiding an owner to dispose of his property to the Federal Government at public expense and at an excessive valuation. The development could not possibly liquidate itself, the board contended.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Nov. 5, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 6, in Symphony Hall, concert by Maxim Karolik, tenor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 6, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Monday evening, Nov. 7, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Monday evening, Nov. 7, at the Boston Public Library lecture hall, a concert by the New England Conservatory of Music, in honor of the George Washington Bicentennial.

Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 8, in Sleeper Hall, a concert by Savell Walevitch.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 11, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday evening, Nov. 11, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Jacqueline Rosial, soprano.

Saturday morning, Nov. 12, in Jordan Hall, Guy Maier's "Musical Journeys."

Saturday evening, Nov. 12, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 13, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Armenian National Chorus and Rose Zulalian, contralto.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 15, in Jordan Hall, a song recital by Anne Eagleston Kydd.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 15, in Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, a concert by Paul Kochanski, violinist.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 16, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Lucrezia Bori, soprano.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 16, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Howard Goding, pianist.

Thursday evening, Nov. 17, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Ruth Culbertson, pianist.

ONE-CENT LUNCH GIVES RELIEF TO BOSTON'S NEEDY

Volunteers of America Plan Enables Preservation of Self-Respect

Preservation of self-respect in the ranks of the unemployed and destitute is the aim of the Hospice and "one-cent lunch" being operated at 25 Brattle Street by the Volunteers of America under the supervision of Col. Walter Duncan, New England director, and his wife.

Under this plan, soup and bread lines have been banned and a cafeteria service substituted. To all appearances, the unemployed restaurant is like any other cafeteria, where the customer makes his choice from the menu, which is changed daily, and sits at a porcelain-top table. Even flowers and paper napkins are placed at each table to add a touch of pleasantness to the restaurant, in which no aspect of charity is present.

For the man, woman or child who still can afford a few cents for a meal, the charge is slight. For instance, a bowl of beef stew with vegetables sells for five cents, a plate of beans for four cents, beverages for three cents and bread or rolls for one cent. However, no distinction is made between the person who can pay with cash and the unfortunate who must use food tickets.

Keep Their Heads Up

It is this system which, Colonel and Mrs. Duncan feel, is helping the unemployed to "keep their heads up."

As in any other cafeteria, the customer picks up a price check upon entering the restaurant, selects his meal and has the price punched on the check. Upon leaving, the person pays by cash or ticket, with no one knowing which is the case.

The food tickets are obtained from various sources. The Volunteers have supplied several books of tickets to the Central Registration Bureau of the unemployed, police officers and welfare workers. Business men often buy the books, which sell for $1, $2 or $5, and pass them out to needy persons. This method has been found particularly effective in caring for those who accost pedestrians with a request for a "dime for a sandwich and a cup of coffee."

Other persons send in checks of various denominations, requesting that the money be used for supplying tickets to unfortunates.

The patronage of the cafeteria has been increasing ever since the Hospice opened on Sept. 10. During the first week, a total of 6644 men, women and children were fed, while the total has risen to over 10,000 a week at the present time. Over 66,000 meals have been served to date.

Quarters Enlarged

So many persons are using the restaurant that the quarters are being enlarged to care for the expected rush in the winter. In addition, a special room for women is being planned to take care of those who wish to eat by themselves. The additional quarters are expected to be ready after the election.

It is no secret that the Hospice is appreciated greatly by the jobless. One man said that he would have nothing but for the Volunteers' work, and this is the case in many instances. Among the patrons five cents has come to mean as much as $5 to the average man.

According to the officials, no matter how little money a patron has, he will pay for his meal, rather than resort to food tickets. The proportion of paying customers exceeds the ticket users at present, although the difference is small.

The building in which the Hospice is located was occupied formerly by Marston's Restaurant. The Brattle Street property was loaned by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, and the trustees of Amherst College, while the Andover Street side was given by Mr. Max Shoolman. In the latter section will be located the enlarged quarters.

Not the Only Service

Feeding of the unemployed is not the only service being rendered at the Volunteers' Hospice, for all the waiters are unemployed men, who are working for their meals and a small wage. In addition, all the renovation and repair work is being done by the unemployed. A total of 1400 days' work has been provided since the Hospice opened, and there is no sign of let-down.

Another feature of the work is the Old Shoe Club. Appeals from the unemployed for shoes is so great this year that the Volunteers are calling for contribution of 5000 pairs of old shoes. These will be repaired at the Hospice by unemployed men. The shoe work already has started. Mrs. Duncan has visited several clubs in Boston seeking members to the Old Shoe Club. At the Canadian Club she enrolled 150 members. Those who enroll pledge either shoes or money, or both.

In addition, an unemployed forum is being planned, where the unfortunate will be entertained by lectures, choral and instrumental music and plays.

According to Col. and Mrs. Duncan, this will do as much as feeding to keep the morale of the men and women. It will give them something to do other than think of themselves, they aver. The Colonel and his wife are making every effort to eliminate from the minds of the unfortunate the thought of wretchedness.

An "old ladies' work club" also has been established, where they may come in and do sewing, knitting, and chat to their hearts' content. At present they are working on curtains for the work room and for the women's restaurant.

The Volunteers are continuing this year their plan of giving new shoes to needy children. Clothing also is being given to men, women and children. A special appeal has been broadcast for clothing, shoes and money with which to meet the increased demands during the coming winter.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, slightly colder tonight and Sunday; moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, slightly colder tonight and Sunday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly colder Sunday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly winds, diminishing Sunday, and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	56	60	Montreal	42	44
Bismarck	34	50	Nantucket	56	56
Boston	54	54	New Orleans	62	70
Buffalo	52	56	New York	50	56
Calgary	26	42	Norfolk, Va.	58	66
Charleston	62	70	North Platte	30	56
Chicago	40	64	Philadelphia	50	58
Cincinnati	56	60	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	80
Denver	32	48	Pittsburgh	52	64
Eastport, Me.	46	60	Portland, Me.	38	46
Halifax	62	66	Raleigh	56	64
Honolulu, T.H.	..	82	St. Louis	44	66
7 p.m. Nov. 4	76	..	St. Paul	34	34
Helena, Mont.	44	46	Salt Lake City	40	52
Huron, S. D.	28	56	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	68	74	Santa Fe, N.M.	28	54
Kansas City	38	60	Seattle	50	52
Key West	80	84	Tampa	70	76
Los Angeles	60	80	Washington	48	60
Memphis	58	68	Wichita, Kan.	32	62
Miami, Fla.	78	80	Williston, N.D.	36	50

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 5.
B—Maximum Nov. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 4:45 p. m., Sunday 5:36 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 7.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:04 p. m.

COASTAL SAILINGS CHANGE

Saturday sailings in the Boston-New York service of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., have been discontinued for the winter months. Starting tomorrow, the steamers will leave Boston and New York Sunday nights at 5 p. m. Passengers leaving either port on Friday will be able to spend Saturday and Sunday in New York or Boston and return in time for business Monday morning.

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LIBRARY CLOSES FOR SEASON ON BOSTON COMMON

Will Be Continued in Spring—Proves Big Success

Autumn's chilly predecessors to winter's icy blasts have closed Boston's first open-air library in the Parkman Bandstand on the Common, after successful operation throughout the summer months.

Opened in June at the suggestion of Mayor James M. Curley, the library has catered to between 20 and 180 persons a day and has been so joyfully accepted by the Boston Common population that plans are being formulated to reopen the library in the spring.

Very little money was needed to operate the library, which was said to be the first of its kind in the United States. Of its 3000 volumes, 1500 were donated by the Boston Public Library and 1500 by public-spirited citizens. Mayor Curley gave 20 volumes. Stacks of back-date magazines also were donated. Not even a librarian's salary was necessary, for Mrs. John R. Carroll, formerly on the staff of the Boston Public Library, volunteered her services.

The books included works of fiction, travel, research, poetry—in fact all types of reading to suit the tastes of the persons who lined the benches on the Boston Common each day. Books for sheer pleasure and others for intellectual benefit were included. The latter were not neglected, for numerous unemployed persons availed themselves of the opportunity to profit by their enforced leisure.

The magazines were of every classification. Files of newspapers also were kept. The magazines and papers proved to be the most popular reading.

The open-air institution was not a Boston Public Library proposition, for after it was proposed by Mayor Curley it was carried through by the Park Commission under the direction of Mr. William P. Long, chairman.

Although the only borrowing requirements were the signing of a slip of paper with the name of the book recorded and the promise to return them before the close of the library that day, few books were lost. Several volumes were retained for more than one day but practically on every occasion the books finally showed up. No fines were exacted on overdue volumes and no library cards were needed, as a form of honor system was used.

STATE PRIMARY PLAN CHANGES DISCUSSED

Weaknesses in the direct primary system now in vogue in Massachusetts were pointed out, and a return to the former system of nominating candidates by pre-primary state conventions was advocated by Mr. Alexander Lincoln, former Assistant Attorney-General, last night, in a radio talk. He contended that the direct primary has not fulfilled the purpose of keeping nominations out of the control of minorities.

He further attacked the primaries as giving power to wealthy individuals. To get rid of the evils which he outlined as inherent in the primary system, he advised a vote of "yes" on question No. 2 on the state ballot.

JURISTS URGE CHILE TO VOID DECREES

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 5 (By U. P.)—A clean sweep of the chaos of decrees and counter-decrees issued by the five de facto governments which have ruled Chile since last June appeared certain yesterday when a special jurists' committee recommended to the Government that most of the laws should be declared void.

The laws that would be affected include the gold confiscation decree of Col. Marmaduke Grove and Señor Carlos Davila's attempted formation of an economic and social code consisting of more than 600 new laws.

Hoover Permits Radio Cut-Off

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—President Hoover's speech at St. Louis was cut off the air before it was finished last night, the National Broadcasting Company hook-up being switched to the Democratic program in Brooklyn, where Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt was speaking, and that of the Columbia System to a regularly scheduled commercial advertising program.

At the offices of both companies here the incomplete radiocast was explained as being the result of the 19-minute lateness of the President's train in reaching St. Louis, delaying the start of the program.

The announcer of the National Broadcasting Company, Mr. Herluf Provenson, officials said, had consulted the President on the change in the schedule, explaining that the air after 10 o'clock had been contracted for by the Democrats. He had been told by Mr. Hoover, it was said, that, as the latter part of his speech was of purely local interest, it did not need to be radiocast nationally, and that the program might terminate as agreed at 10 o'clock.

At the offices of the Columbia Broadcasting Company, it was said that the contract with the Republican National Committee called for radiocasting the St. Louis meeting from 8:30 until 10 o'clock last night and that after that hour, long-time contracted commercial advertising schedules were resumed.

New York Dry Head Strong for Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—An appeal to the drys of New York State to reelect President Hoover and to vote for Mr. John F. Vichert, Law Preservation Party candidate for Governor, was issued by Mr. Fred A. Victor, chairman of the Anti-Saloon League campaign committee, today. While he had previously strongly indorsed Mr. Hoover, Mr. Victor, in his statement today, came out for the first time for Mr. Vichert.

"Herbert Hoover should be reelected in the interest of orderly government, law enforcement and the promotion of the general welfare," Mr. Victor said. "He has caught the vision of a sober, industrious, law-abiding people who yield ready and cheerful obedience to the Constitution and exalt it as the supreme law of the land. His vision makes him the implacable foe of nullification, lawlessness and corruption. From his own lips we have this pledge:

"'The first duey of the President of the United States is to enforce the laws as they exist. That I shall continue to do to the best of my ability. Any other course would be the abrogation of the very guarantees of liberty itself.'"

CHILE FACES DEFICIT

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 5 (By U. P.)—Chile will face a budget deficit of 300,000,000 pesos ($36,000,000 at par) at the end of this year, the Ministry of Finance announced. The ministry recommended that the 1933 budget be reduced from 900,000,000 pesos ($108,000,000) to 600,000,000 pesos ($72,000,000).

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Closing night, Boston Food Fair, auspices Retail Grocers' Association, Horticultural Hall, until 10.

Closing night, New England Prosperity Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Saturday Evening Club: Dance, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Oak Grove Seminary Alumnæ Association: Reunion and dinner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7:30.

Army and Navy Club: Dinner meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Theaters

Shubert—"Show Boat," 8:30.
Hollis—"Patience," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"La Couturière de Luneville" (The Dressmaker of Luneville), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Colonial—"Cyrano de Bergerac," musical version, 8:30.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Richard J. Davis, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Norwood; Junior High School Hall, Norwood, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading; Wakefield Town Hall, Wakefield, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Richard J. Davis, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford; High School Hall, Medford, 8.

Old South Forum: Opening meeting, Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn, speaker on "The Issues of Tuesday's Election," Old South Meeting House, Milk and Washington Streets, 3:15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. J. Langendoen, cellist; Mr. Howard Harrington, tenor, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, Fenway Court, 2. Open to public. Program as follows:

Sonata in B flat.....Vivaldi
Mr. Langendoen
Posate, Dormite.....Balsani
Che Peca!.....Dall'Ongaro-Hahn
La Donna è Mobile, from Rigoletto...Verdi
Mr. Harrington
Andante.....Mann
Arlequin.....Popper
Mr. Langendoen
Carmela.....Ross
Go, Lovely Rose.....Quilter
Hawaiian Love Song.....Bennett
Mr. Harrington

Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston: Closing day, exhibition, Boston Public Library.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Alaskan Adventures," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Houseboating," by Miss Alice Howland Macomber, in costume, 3:30; lecture, "Beethoven, the Man and the Musician," by Miss Carolyn King Hunt, with musical accompaniment, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Field and Forest Club: Rambler meeting, Children's Museum of Cambridge, 5 Jarvis Street, 4.

Ford Hall Forum: Prof. Douglas C. MacIntosh of Yale University and Mr. Fritz Kuntz, speakers; musical program; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Boston Ethical Society: Address, "How Russia Is Educating Her Adult Population," by Mr. Rennie Smith, former M. P., George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Ford Hall Folks: Monthly meeting, Mr. Roger W. Babson, speaker on "If I Were Mussolini," Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, Bowdoin Street, 4.

Boston Mycological Club: Closing day, exhibition, Horticultural Hall.

EVENTS MONDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "England and Scotland," 9 and 10; "American Indian Children," 11; Senior Indian Lore Club meeting, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Second lecture in "Current Events" series by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, benefit Elizabeth Peabody House, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 11.

Wellesley College: Readings and talk on poetry by Miss Elizabeth Coatsworth, Billings Hall, Wellesley, 4:40.

Second in recital lecture series by Dr. Walter Damrosch, benefit New England Medical Center, Hotel Statler, 3:30.

Boston Ministers' meeting, political discussion by Republican and Democratic representatives, Church of New Jerusalem, 11.

New England Women's Club: Meeting and current events talk, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

League of American Pen Women: Afternoon meeting, Hotel Statler.

Universalist Ministers' meeting, Mr. Harry Seymour Ross, Emerson College, speaker, Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 10:45.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Budget balancing luncheon, 1.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paine Collection of Chelsea Porcelains; Ship Models; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver; Fifteenth Century German and Netherlands Engravings.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Water colors by Maurice Prendergast. Through Nov. 5.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Engravings by Decaris. Etchings of the Washington Bicentennial portfolio.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Exhibition by Textile Weavers' Guild. Through Nov. 5.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings, water colors and sculptures in metal, by Helen Stein, Elizabeth Lee and Erica Karawina. Through Nov. 5.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Currier & Ives prints. Also water colors by Sol Wilson.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Gardner Gallery, 500 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Karl P. Shoog. Through Nov. 6.

Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Nancy Elizabeth Prophet and paintings by Casey Roberts, Nov. 1 to Nov. 19.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

San Carlo Opera Season

Monday, Nov. 7, "Aïda"; Tuesday, Nov. 8, "Tosca"; Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 9, "Hensel and Gretel"; Wednesday evening, Nov. 9, "Madam Butterfly"; Thursday evening, Nov. 10, "La Traviata"; Friday evening, Nov. 11, "Faust"; Saturday afternoon, Nov. 12, "Martha"; Saturday evening, Nov. 12, "Carmen"; Monday, Nov. 14, "La Bohème"; Tuesday, Nov. 15, "Rigoletto"; Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 16, "Tales of Hoffmann"; Wednesday evening, Nov. 16, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci"; Thursday, Nov. 17, "La Forza del Destino"; Friday, Nov. 18, "Lohengrin"; Saturday afternoon, Nov. 19, "Romeo and Juliet"; Saturday evening, Nov. 19, "Il Trovatore."

FASCISTS' PARTY CHARTER WIDENS IL DUCE'S POWER

New Constitution Gives Recognition to Youth in Italy's Régime

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Nov. 5—A new constitution for the Fascist Party has been drawn up by its secretary, Signor Archille Starace, and was submitted for approval to the Fascist Grand Council at a meeting here today.

The revised statute shows clearly the position of preponderating importance the party holds in the public life of Italy; it reaffirms in a more emphatic way that Signor Benito Mussolini is the sole arbiter of the destinies of the Fascist Party and of Italy, and it recognizes the importance to the regime of the younger generation.

While in the previous constitution, Il Duce was recognized as holding the first place in the party hierarchy, he is now classified as the supreme leader of Fascism, and he has a special rank, superior to that of any other party leader, which should still increase his prestige and authority among his adherents. Each time the words "Il Duce" occur in the new statute, they are printed in block letters.

The statute consists of a preamble and 33 articles. The former preamble has been abolished and replaced by the article on the political and social doctrine of Fascism recently contributed by Signor Mussolini to the Italian Encyclopedia.

Secretary Ranks Second

The Fascist Party carries on its activities under the supreme guidance of Il Duce and according to the program determined by the Fascist Grand Council. The organs of the party are the National Directorate, the National Council, the Federal or Provincial Directorates and the Directorates of the local Fascist sections. The hierarchies of the party are the Secretary, the members of the National Directorate, the secretaries of the provincial federations and the secretaries of the "Fasci di combattimento," or local Fascist groups.

The Secretary of the party, who ranks next to Il Duce, is appointed by the King upon Il Duce's proposal. He is also secretary of the Fascist Grand Council, has the right to attend Cabinet Councils, is a member of the Supreme Defense Committee, of the Higher Committee of National Education and of the other highest national councils. The fact that the secretary of the Fascist Party holds all these important posts shows the intimate connection that exists between Government and Party.

Implicit Obedience Required

The main feature of the new constitution is the sense of discipline by which it is informed. The Fascist is expected to obey implicitly the orders of his superiors, and to show the true Fascist spirit by his faith, courage, diligence and honorable conduct. Shortcomings lay him open to punishment and correction, graded according to the seriousness of his offense.

Besides expulsion, three minor forms of punishment are provided. These are imposed by the disciplinary commission of the party, and consist of reprimands, withdrawal of the party ticket, suspension for a fixed period and indefinite suspension. The Fascist who is expelled from his party is debarred from taking part in public life, and his case cannot be reconsidered except by direct orders from Il Duce.

Yugoslavia Faces New Race Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

containing 18,649 square miles of territory disappeared, giving place to Yugoslavia, embracing 96,134 square miles and contaning 12,500,000 inhabitants.

Yugoslavia teems with dynamic individuals and groups. It is a land of volatile, upstanding, fearless peoples, with conflicting pretentions to which they are fanatically attached. It is a whirlpool, where scores of swiftly flowing historical and ethnic streams meet and revolve. It is an arena in which world forces have been contending for two millenniums with the issue still unsettled.

Yugoslavia a "Great Divide"

Yugoslavia is the "Great Divide" of geography and of history. Through it runs the line which separates East from West, Rome from Constantinople, Europe from the Orient. There stretches the frontier which for more than a millennium has divided two Christian worlds, which broke the Roman Empire into two distinct parts, which marks the eastern limit of Germanic and Napoleonic dominion, which kept the Turkish hosts from Europe.

Most of the people in Yugoslavia are Slavs—South Slavs, all of whom, with the exception of 1,000,000 Slovenes, speak practically the same language. The largest group is that of the Serbs, most of whom live in the old kingdom of Serbia. They are a Balkan people of mountain origin, tall, sinewy, full of fire, and restless. Formerly stock raisers and shepherds, they wandered from pasture to pasture, found safety in their own prowess and felt themselves lords of all they surveyed. Like all mountaineers, they were fanatically attached to freedom, fond of combat, and much given to sentimental songs about their own heroic deeds. Their religion was freedom; their morality personal bravery and loyalty to the tribe. Centuries of struggle and endless streams of legends, songs, and stories, wafting every few generation on magic, turbulent waves, have given the Serbs a feeling of self-confidence, power and superiority.

The second largest South Slav group is that of the Croats. They speak the same language as the Serbs, and usually bear a striking physical resemblance to them. Some of the Croats are of the mountain type, tall, gaunt, restless and volatile—hardy shepherds, indomitable woodsmen, incomparable sailors. Others, scattered over the broad and fertile Danubian plains, or packed densely on low fertile hillsides or in narrow verdant valleys, are mild, gentle, easy-going peasants. They dress well, sing incessantly, raise excellent animals, produce the finest fruit and grain, revel in holidays, delight in gay decorations, grumble about prices, go to church, and keep the laws.

They are not Balkan, but European. Their chief city, Zagreb, is certainly the finest in southeastern Europe. Their civilization belongs to the West and not the East. They have never been dominated by the Orient, Byzantium or the Balkans. As long as 1000 years ago they had an independent kingdom of their own. For centuries they were a semi-autonomous part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. They are very proud of their culture and dislike being dominated by the Balkan Serbs.

The Croats occupy the west-central part of Yugoslavia, and bordering them on the west is a small Slav people, the Slovens, whose land comprises the northwest tip of the country. They speak a dialect or language of their own, form a group apart, universially acknowledged to be the most progressive of all the South Slavs. Their level of culture and well-being surpasses anything to be found elsewhere in the Balkan Peninsula.

Poor but Heroic

The most picturesque province in Yugoslavia is Montenegro, a barren little land of high black mountains, inhabited by 250,000 vigorous, stalwart mountaineers. For centuries they formed an independent kingdom, and alone of all the Balkan peoples kept their land free from Turkish invaders. Since they are all poor, live primitively and have nothing on which to feed their pride except their heroic history and their unsurpassed defense of Christianity against Muhammadanism, they revel in patriotism and have made a cult of liberty. This kingdom disappeared in Yugoslavia after the World War.

Macedonia, another part of Yugoslavia, which formed part of the Turkish Empire until 1912, is inhabited by Albanians, Turks, and Bulgaro-Macedonians. The lot of these last constitutes one of the most urgent international problems facing European diplomats. They are not Serbs, while the Bulgarians maintain that they are Bulgarians. They are backward, primitive, and illiterate, but virile, industrious, economical and very capable. Macedonia is the most tragic and notorious racial battle ground in the Balkans, the classic home of revolutionists, violence, and of repression.

Similar places are Bosnia and Herzegovina, together forming another large Yugoslavian province. It, too, is one of the world's disputed areas, an age-old arena, an historical crossroads, devastated by world combatants, leaving the inhabitants backward, ignorant and neglected. It is inhabited by Mussulmans, Serbs and Croatians. For centuries it was a part of Turkey, but passed under Austrian control in 1979.

All Europe is a mixture of races, and practically every state contains a conglomerate population, but Yugoslavia exceeds them all in the heterogeneity of its inhabitants. These groups have long fought one another. Even in the World War they were on opposite fronts. Their history is made up of countless struggles against one another.

It was out of all these racial groups, with differing traditions, civilization, cultures, and ways of living, that King Alexander had to form Yugoslavia.

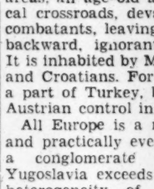
Lightweight Camp Shown in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Super-lightness" was the keynote of this exhibition, the first of its kind to be held here under the title of "Lightweight Cycling, Hiking and Camping Exhibition." During the last two years there has been a boom in the cycle market, and the popularity of hiking has spread all over Great Britain.

That lightness in camping equipment for pedal-cyclist and walker has been studied to some purpose was evidenced by an efficient tent which, with a height of 5 feet, a ground breadth of 7½ feet and 6 feet long, weighs only 2 pounds and rolls up in a very small package.

A complete week-end kit with rucksack, sleeping-bag, tent, coat-hanger, petrol-stove and frying-pan, cutlery, washing kit and bathing suit, weighs under 11 pounds. The tin-opener with this outfit leaves no rough edges so that an empty tin is available as a saucepan for the morning egg.



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Germany's 'High Point' in Reichstag Election

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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The Hotel Is Located Near the Top of the Highest Mountain in the Reich, the Zugspitze. It is Reached by a Cog Railway. A Cable Line Then Takes Travelers to the Summit.

CANADA REJECTS FARMER-LABOR INFLATION PLAN

Parliament Also Defeats Motion of Censure on Relief Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 5—The first stage of the current session of the Canadian Parliament was brought to a close yesterday when the debate on the speech from the throne was disposed of by means of two votes.

The first vote rejected a sub-amendment by the Farm-Labor group demanding credit control amounting to inflation, the second rejecting an amendment by the Liberal Opposition which charged that the Government had wholly failed to provide relief for unemployment and agricultural distress.

The subamendment was defeated by 66 votes to 13; the amendment by 60 to 30. Most of the members had left the city for the week-end by the time the vote was reached.

Before the votes were taken the House heard one address by Mr. E. J. Garland, Alberta farmer member, favoring reasonable inflation, and another immediately afterward by Mr. E. J. Young, Liberal from Saskatchewan, equally insistent upon retention of the gold standard.

Mr. Garland in asserting that the trade recession had cost Canada $3,000,000,000, argued that farmers could not continue to survive under present farm produce prices, and urged inflation as a means of increasing commodity prices.

In the Senate the Liberal leader, Mr. Raoul Dandurand, urged some form of coöperative management for the two great railway systems in Canada, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific. He was discussing the railway bill which implements the findings of the Duff Royal Commission, and which recommends the continuation of competition between the privately owned and government-owned railways, with, however, some measure of compulsory coöperation.

Senator Dandurand was apprehensive that the "ruinous luxury" of competition would continue under the terms of the railway bill.

Zeal in Voting Reaches Zenith On German Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Ger., Nov. 5—Once again a general election is being held throughout Germany, tomorrow, but there have already been so many "appeals to the people" this year that many voters will be apathetic, and a "low" poll is expected.

However, there is one station at least where "an extraordinary high poll" can be guaranteed, and that is the Zugspitze Polling Booth, which is situated near the summit of the loftiest mountain in Germany, the Zugspitze.

The Zugspitze Hotel is at the terminus of the cog railway from Garmisch-Partenkirchen. In summer and winter hundreds of Germans visit the summit of the Zugspitze by means of this railway, and as many of them leave Munich on polling day at an early hour before the booths in the city are open, the far-seeing Bavarian authorities are giving them an opportunity of recording their votes in a booth specially fitted up inside the hotel premises at a height of more than 8600 feet above sea level.

ATLANTANS BACK CHANNEL PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Approval of the project to deepen the intracoastal waterway from the Cape Fear River in North Carolina to Charleston, S. C., was voted in a recent resolution by the Atlanta Deeper Waterways Association.

"The ports of Georgetown, Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick, Fernandino, Jacksonville and intermediate points have a right to demand that the intracoastal waterway between the Cape Fear River and Jacksonville have a minimum depth of 12 feet," the resolution read. The association also approved the construction of a ship canal across Florida from Miami to Key West.

JAPANESE VISIT TO MOSCOW HELD STEP TO AMITY

Matsuoka-Litvinoff Talks Believed Paving Way to Rapprochement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Nov. 5—The chief delegate to the League of Nations, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, who is stopping here for several days, en route for Geneva, called upon Mr. Maxim Litvinoff and Mr. Leo Karakhan, respectively Foreign Minister and Assistant Foreign Minister, yesterday and was guest of honor at a reception to which the Japanese Embassy invited Soviet diplomats, members of the foreign diplomatic corps.

While it is understood that Mr. Matsuoka's interview is of a private character, and not involved in any formal negotiations, his visit here seems to emphasize the growing tendency to rapprochement observable in Soviet and Japanese relations since the conclusion of the fisheries agreement last summer.

There is still no definite indication whether and when Japan will sign the non-aggression pact which Mr. Litvinoff proposed last December, or whether the Soviet Union will recognize the de jure Manchukuo state. But the Soviet Government has agreed to permit the opening of a Manchukuo general consulate at Moscow, and the Japanese Premier, Viscount Makoto Saito, was quoted here as expressing a favorable attitude toward the Soviet-Japanese pact. Moreover, the Soviet press condemned the Lytton report almost as heartily as the Japanese, although for different reasons, and gave unequivocal indication of Soviet unwillingness to be drawn into an anti-Japanese policy in the Far East.

There are strong reasons prompting each country to seek a modus vivendi regarding their Far Eastern relations. Japan would feel strengthened in relation to the League of Nations and the United States if it could reckon on a working agreement with the Soviet Union. Complete dissipation of the bellicose atmosphere along the Manchurian frontier would enhance the Soviet sense of security and permit the diversion for the use of the civilian population of some large food reserves accumulated for the benefit of the Far Eastern army.

BIRKENHEAD TO BAN GANGSTER MOVIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRKENHEAD, Eng.—The Birkenhead Licensing Justices want to eliminate from cinema programs all pictures of the gangster, monster and morbid type. At the annual licensing sessions here they invited all parties concerned to carry this policy into effect.

The justices also forbade film displays on Good Friday, indicating that the films shown on that day in the past were unsuitable for the occasion.

Croatians Nearing Open War With Serbs on Liberty Issue

Disaffected Section of Yugoslavia Gets Coöperation From Other Minorities in Struggle for Release From Oppression of Powerful Neighbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Significant political events are now developing in southeastern Europe and there is a sinister stirring of warlike tendencies in the region where the World War originated.

The people most concerned are the Croatians, who, approximately 4,000,000 in number, constitute the second largest racial group in Yugoslavia.

One of the most authoritative spokesmen for this people, Dr. Juraj Kernevitch, now a refugee in Geneva, says that in the course of a comparatively short time he expects the complete transformation of Yugoslavia. Dr. Kernevitch is secretary of the outlawed Croatian Peasant Party, which enjoys the allegiance of 95 per cent of the Croatians, so he is in a position authoritatively to voice the views of his countrymen.

He declares that whether or not Croatia shall remain a part of Yugoslavia depends on Serbia. If Croatians can obtain liberty and self-government within the framework of a reorganized Yugoslavia they will not object to remaining. But the Croatians must be a sovereign people. They will not accept a constitution "granted" by a monarch nor liberty given them by the Serbs as a concession. In all negotiations they must be treated as an independent power.

This very categorical point of view is shared by practically all Croatians of all classes and callings. None are less extreme than this while some are even more pretentious.

Nothing could be plainer than that Croatia is at war with Serbia. Many Croatians expect violence this winter, but the most responsible leaders are opposed to such methods. They are using their authority to restrict the struggle to passive resistance, considering such tactics the most effective.

In this struggle the Croatians are cooperating with the Macedonians, the Albanians, the Bulgarians, the Hungarians and even the Italians. It is a clandestine coalition, but still no less real. No nation in the world is so completely devoting all its energies to a single ideal as are the Croatians to their fight for independence.

Mr. Kernevitch states that the Serbian politicians treat the Croatians as a subjugated people and deprive them of every vestige of liberty. The Croatians have no representative in any real parliament. "Financially and economically they are subjected to egregious injustices," it is said, "and have no control over their affairs. Their wealth has been poured into Serbia, despite their protests and they are left without sufficient schools, roads and other essential public works. They are given a very inferior position in the administration and have almost no voice in the conduct of the state. All civil liberties have been suppressed and constant efforts are being made to Serbize them.

"In consequence the whole nation is aroused and will stop at no sacrifice necessary for freedom," Mr. Kernevitch says.

He believes that in a comparatively short time Yugoslavia will either disintegrate or be broken up into self-governing units, entirely separate or very loosely bound together. He feels sure that the 5,000,000 Serbs about Belgrade will no longer be able to maintain their hegemony in the face of the vehement hostility of the 8,000,000 other inhabitants of Yugoslavia and the antagonism of surrounding powers. He believes that the state will collapse of its own weakness and that the Croatians will gain liberty without bloodshed.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Charles E. Clarke, Medford, Mass.
Mrs. L. C. Woodbury, West Medford, Mass.
Roy B. Saunders, Chicago, Ill.
Richard Southall Grant, Atlanta, Ga.
M. Gertrude Files, Boston, Mass.
Miss Georgianna Ayer, Boston, Mass.
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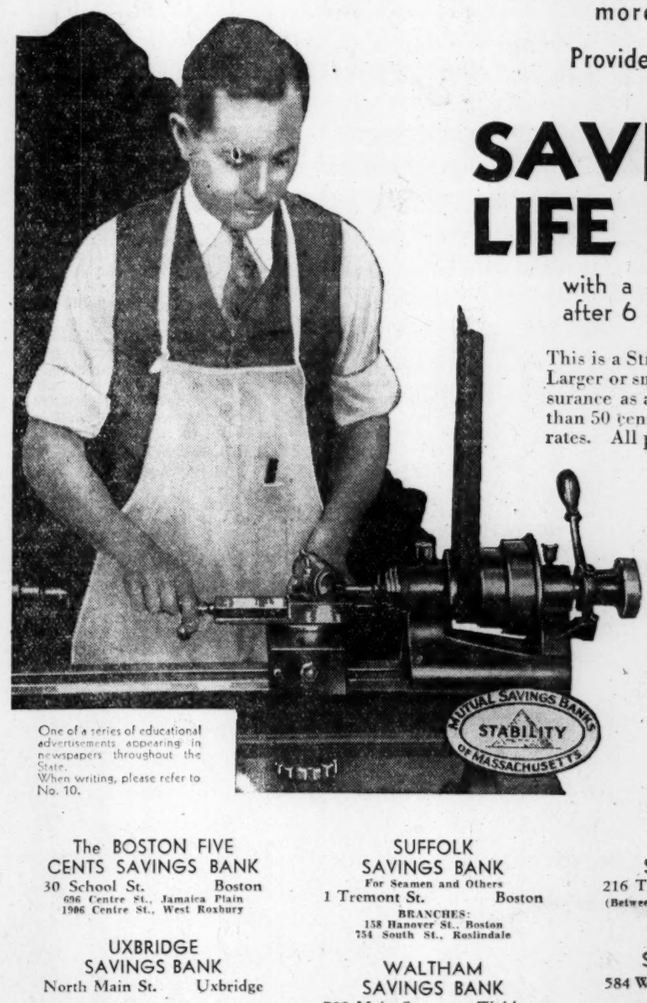

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President Hoover Declares Democratic Candidate Is Still Evasive and Vague

(Continued from Page 1)

Americans. With his receptions exceeding all expectations, his hand is still firmly on the plow.

After his final major speech before a visible audience at St. Paul, President Hoover has planned no less than 20 informal appearances between there and the coast. The high spots are Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, besides a radioed appeal to the entire country on election eve.

Nobody on this final campaign spurt is working half so hard as President Hoover. And nobody, according to dozens of daily signs, is enjoying it so much.

The President's speech in St. Louis follows:

From the congressional elections in 1930 down to the present moment the strategy of the Democratic Party has been an effort to implant in the unthinking mind through deliberate misrepresentation the colossal falsehood that the Republican Party is responsible for this world-wide catastrophe. They then appeal to distress, hardship and radicalism by nebular and inconsistent promises.

These are the reasons they give why the Republicans of the country should desert their party and why the nation should abandon a constructive program with its accomplishment already demonstrated in overcoming the crisis. Theirs is not a campaign of issues; it is a campaign of avoidances, and I propose tonight to discuss the nature of their campaign, its false premises, its vague promises, its shifts of position, and I shall also touch upon their destructive actions which have delayed recovery.

Despite the fact that Democratic leaders announced after the Congressional elections two years ago that they would have a real program to end the depression, they produced no program then or now, although the crisis at one time rose to a degree which endangered the nation.

Instead of a constructive program, the Democratic leaders passed a number of bills through the Democratic House of Representatives designed to appeal to discontent and sectional cupidity and, indeed, of the type that would have destroyed the very foundations of our American system. Its threats to confidence set recovery backward.

Constantly Distort Facts

Their candidates have sought constantly to distort the facts as to the depression; they have sought to minimize the measures by which the Administration saved the United States from a generation of chaos. They fail ever to mention the effect that these measures are having day by day in the steady recuperation of our economic life.

Their leaders have taken no patriotic satisfaction in the fact that 1,000,000 men have returned to work since the malign influence of the Democratic House and their allies was removed by adjournment of Congress and the Republican measures and policies had an opportunity to work.

The whole campaign has many aspects parallel with a campaign which took place in a former depression, of which I will read you a short description from a journal published in Washington during that time. That journal said more than half a century ago:

"The circumstances on which the Democratic Party base their hope of success in the present campaign is unquestionably the hardness of the times. Their expectation is that Republican voters will quit their party or, at least, remain at home on election day because they find themselves in straitened circumstances. Even the ravages of the grasshoppers, damages to the crops by drought in some sections and excessive moisture in others are to be traced by some mysterious process to the maladministration and extravagance of the Republican Party."

Losing at Bunghole

Later on that journal reviews the discussion of expenditures of the Republican Administration during that distant period of depression, pointing out that the House of Representatives was Democratic, as it is at present.

It stated that "there had rarely been such ignorance joined with a stubbornness more mulish than that which characterized the action of some of the leaders of that body."

And that—

"Their economy was of the brilliant description which consists in saving at the spigot and losing at the bung."

They likewise today repeat their promises of economy in the face of the attempts of the Democratic House last winter to fasten $3,400,000,000 of added expenditures upon the Government. The country wisely supported the Republican Party in that election and made rapid recovery.

A circular placed in my hands since coming to this State, issued by the Democratic National Committee, says this depression was man-made, and that the man who made it was myself personally. They express no gratitude that in my manufacture of this world crisis, I have let this country off easier than Russia and western Europe and South America.

Has Ruined Own Arguments

In this campaign of 1932, also despite overwhelming proof to the contrary but in order to make unceasing appeal to discontent, the present Democratic candidate and his corps of orators repeat down to the last 24 hours their unceasing statement that the Republicans are responsible for this depression and all that has happened in it.

In the earlier part of this campaign the Democratic candidate held up the horrors of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act and of the stock market boom as being the sole causes of this world catastrophe. At Des Moines, Detroit and Indianapolis, I established the complete absurdity of his tariff bill argument and the Governor has since, at Wheeling, Baltimore and Boston, uttered such confused changes in his tariff views that he can no longer consistently or conscientiously state that the tariff had anything to do with the world-wide catastrophe.

If he will make his contradictory statements on the tariff consistent it will have the disastrous political effect of requiring the deletion, so my statisticians tell me, of over 10,000 eloquent words from what he has said upon this subject. In order to continue the false premise on which the Democratic campaign continues to be based—that is, that the Republican Party brought on the depression—he is now thrust back as his sole remaining explanation, to the boom of 1928.

He argues now that if there had never been a boom there never would have been a slump; and if there never had been a slump in the United States there would never have been a depression in the world.

Democratic Boom Promoters

If by maintaining the prosperity of the country over a long term of years the people become so overconfident of the future and thus overoptimistic, the Republican Party might be praised at least for the period of prosperity. The collapse of the boom brought about great losses, but I beg to submit that some of the greatest leaders among the boom promoters of that period belonged to the Democratic Party, and the Democratic candidate himself assisted actually in promotions during that period which he now so warmly denounces.

I do not criticize his acts. He was merely participating in the prevailing mood, like the former Democratic candidate who undertook the construction of the tallest building in the world at the same boom time.

Of more importance, the Governor in his speeches conveys the impression that as President I should have stopped the boom. He does not describe the method by which I should have stopped it. Of course, there is no constitutional nor statutory authority to Presidents to stop booms. If the President should have attempted to stop the boom one of the persons he would have needed to warn is the present Democratic candidate.

Shows Absurdities in Charge

The only way I can see that a President could even tilt with a boom would be to turn himself personally into a blue sky law and go on the stump analyzing balance sheets and stock market prices and proving to the people that their investments were overvalued.

I have little taste for this proposal that the White House should be turned into a stock printer's office. I earnestly object to the idea that such form of dictatorship should ever be set up over the American people even if they do get overoptimistic. Even the Democratic platform does not seem to accord with the Governor, for it says:

"We condemn the actions of high public officials designed to influence stock market prices."

This type of reasoning led the Governor to propose in this city that the presidential influence shall be used in municipal finances. He said: "If necessary they must be compelled to walk in the way of municipal honesty and efficiency," and added:

"This is what I propose to do toward the credit represented by the 17 billions of municipal bonds."

It occurs to me we should need to revise our whole form of government and the Constitution in a dozen places if the President is to supervise mayors and municipalities.

What Would States Say?

The Governor seems to have some idea of creating a federal blue sky law to prevent booms and control the issue of all sorts of securities. The full constitutional authority for action of this kind rests, of course, in the states and I am advised that this is not within the constitutional authority of the Federal Government.

In any event, I doubt whether the people in any state in the Union would like to have another board in Washington, distant from their own close inspection and understanding, dealing out certificates as to issue of securities and thus controlling the industries of their states. In any event, his plan would be centralization of government beyond anything we have hitherto witnessed and does not seem to accord with the forgotten Democratic theory of state rights.

All of this has been within the power of New York State, not only to protect its own citizens, but the citizens of other states, and the Governor seems to have forgotten it until this campaign.

Many years ago the Democratic Party undertook to remedy this whole question of booms and slumps by the creation of the Federal Reserve System. That was the new discovery of its founders and far from wanting the President to do this job they stipulated that this board should have these powers entirely independent of the President by making the board bipartisan.

Thought They Had Panacea

It was indeed promised by Democrat leaders at the time the Federal Reserve System was created that they had found the solution to prevent booms, slumps and panics. I could quote from a multitude of speeches at the time of the passage of the act and further from the assurances given in political campaigns as to this enormous accomplishment of their party.

I find in speeches of President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo, Senator Carter Glass, and others of their party the recurrent idea that through the control of interest rates and other authorities the Federal Reserve System would prevent booms and consequently slumps and panics. A few of their expressions are of interest:

"We shall have no more financial panics."

"Panics are impossible."

"Business men can now proceed in perfect confidence that they will no longer put their property in peril."

"Now the business man may work out his destiny without living in terror of panic and hard times."

"Panics in the future are unthinkable."

"Never again can panic come to the American people."

The whole country went along for years with much confidence in these statements and, although no one can say with certainty, it is likely that this confidence contributed to the building up of the boom which led to the crash.

Will Discover Mistakes

The Governor will discover his errors in connection with responsibilities for this boom if he examines its relation to the Federal Reserve System. That system did loyally endeavor to restrain speculation.

Many months before the collapse it issued warnings to the banks about loaning money for speculative purposes and gave these warnings to the public. It placed restrictions on rediscounts and they did force up the interest rate for speculative money to 15 and even to 20 per cent.

But that did not stop the mania for speculation. I do not criticize the Federal Reserve System. I believe in it. All the point I make is that, using its utmost powers, it failed in the face of a great mass movement. Now the blame is to be transferred to the Republican Party for having failed to do the job which they promised would be done by the panacea of their own institution.

I could go further with this argument of futility by pointing out that the leading Democrats did not discover the Republican responsibility of this depression until it reached a vote-getting state.

Wrong in His Figures

Governor Smith two years ago implied that neither he nor any man takes the position of placing the responsibility for the business depression on the President or the Republican Party. And Governor Roosevelt, before he was nominated, made a characteristically vague statement of the same character.

Governor Roosevelt also in a recent speech in defending his boom argument said that when our boom collapsed all but 20 per cent of the people of the world were in a state of prosperity. If he will examine carefully a statement of the national bureau of economic research, whose authority no one denies, he will find that the booms of the following nations had already collapsed:

Germany, Australia, Japan, Mexico, Turkey, Roumania, Bolivia, Brazil, India; Poland and Bulgaria, embracing 600,000,000 people, and that coincidentally 11 other nations had been affected by those collapses—that is, the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Hungary, Italy, Argentina, South Africa, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Peru, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Spain—had begun to decline. If he will check up the portion of the world included in those nations, he will find he has been misinformed about 300 per cent.

Should Start Clean

As a matter of fact, if the Democratic candidate actually wants to put the true causes of this situation before the American people, he should withdraw all this multitude of conflicting, confusing, misleading statements and disclose to the American people that the most tremendous fact in modern history was the great war and its aftermath.

It would be only fair to point out that the difficulties we are now struggling with even domestically in the United States consist to a large degree of the tremendous increase in public debt, the foreign war debts and liquidation of war inflation, the necessity to maintain a larger army and navy to protect ourselves in a greatly disturbed world. This war having come on during a Democratic administration, and they having spent the money, they should not have forgotten that the undertakings of that period are what create a multitude of the difficulties of this country today.

They ought frankly to recognize the problem with which the American people are faced. They should not be appealing to discontent on a basis that ignores their full participation in the real causes. If they wish to find solutions for the guidance of the American people through these times, they should not continue to ignore these great burdens imposed upon the United States nor the effect on the world, ourselves included, by the enormous blotting out of lives in foreign nations by the World War, the fabulous waste of their property, the fabulous increase of their debts, and the fabulous increase of armaments, and the continued friction and hate that have arisen among them out of harsh treaties.

Should Not Ignore Facts

The Democratic candidate should not continue to ignore the panics which overtook these nations when their citizens recognized the fact that all property and material wealth must be readjusted in values from war consequences. He should not overlook the frantic attempts of their governments to reduce the expenditures of their people by reducing the import of goods; the scramble of their citizens to turn what property they could into gold; the ultimate results in dictatorships and upsets in governments.

He should not continue to ignore the effect of these things upon the United States and the dangers which so accumulated that we became the last fortress of world economic stability, and at one moment we held even that by the narrowest of margins. He should recognize the effect of the stoppage of the import of goods by these governments, not out of tariff reprisals to the Hawley-Smoot bill, but out of their public necessity.

He should recognize the effect upon our credit system of the foreign withdrawal of $2,400,000,000 of credits and gold from the United States. He should recognize the fears which these events produced in our own citizens, causing them to draw out $1,600,000,000 and put it into hoarding.

Other Things Misconstrued

And he should cease to ignore the fact that we were faced with a crisis of such dimensions that unless strong action had been taken in the passage of a bill for which Democratic members of Congress voted, with the full knowledge of the facts, we could not have held the gold standard.

And he should recognize that unless we had taken other strong and unprecedented measures we could not have prevented the collapse of our insurance companies, our banks, the foreclosures on millions of homes and farms the strangulation of credit which would have brought about almost total unemployment.

It is true the Democratic members voted for the measure giving increased authority to the Federal Reserve System, creating the Reconstruction Corporation, the support of mortgage banks, and if they did it without a knowledge of these acts of which they now appear to be so innocent, they are an easier group to persuade into legislation than I have hitherto believed. They now fail to admit that these measures which we have put into motion have begun to bring about stability and prosperity in the United States, of which there is one great word or proof.

That is that since the adjournment of the Democratic House of Representatives last July, down to the present moment, over 1,000,000 men have gone back to their normal jobs. They are going back at the rate of 500,000 a month unless they are intercepted by a change in policies.

Sums Up Situation

Now all of this statement that I have given to you has importance in four respects: First, because it proves the falsity of the foundation of their campaign; second, because it shows their utter confusion of mind, and either their insincerity or their utter lack of grasp of the forces loose in the world, and consequently the danger of placing men who have such a lack of penetration into the control of the government of 120,000,000 American people; third, because the continuous broadcasting of misinformation, although it is daily of conflicting character as to where this calamity came from, indicates an irresponsibility which does not promise well for the government of these same 120,000,000 people; fourth, because they should as a responsible political party cease to appeal to unthinking people for votes based upon their suffering by misleading them as to its causes.

Having again disposed of the futile misrepresentations and evasions of the origins of this depression and the false basis of their appeal, I shall now consider some of their other evasions which have developed in the campaign.

The Democratic candidate, in his speech of acceptance, says he will leave no doubt or ambiguity as to where he stands on any question of moment now before the country.

Notwithstanding this disarming promise, the people are still unable to find the method by which he will execute his six-point program for farm relief. It is one of the great mysteries of this campaign. It is a certainty that there will be six doors of exit from this attractive house although he refuses to disclose the other specifications and the walls have not yet been built.

Still Vague on Bonus

The people have yet to learn what he proposes to do in respect to the soldiers' bonus. He seems to think that a cash sum of $2,300,000,000 to be paid 13 years hence is no different from cash, but he says he intends it should be paid when there is a surplus in the Treasury with which to pay it. That means a surplus of $2,300,000,000. I assure the veterans that so long as there is a Democratic Congress there will never be a surplus of $2,300,000,000.

The people deserve to know more of his promise to take $1,000,000,000 off the expenditures of government, and before they can even start figuring on this question they must know whether he repudiates the Democratic proposals for $3,500,000,000 additional expenditures in the last session of Congress. Does he repudiate the pork barrel and other expenditure bills?

The people deserve to know why, even at this late date, the Democratic candidate has not disavowed the bill passed by the Democratic House of Representatives to issue more than $2,000,000,000 of greenback currency, which bill, so far as Mr. Garner is concerned, remains upon the calendar as unfinished business of the Democratic House.

The people deserve to know why he has not yet stated his position on the proposal to put the Government into personal banking as provided in the bill passed by the last Congress under Mr. Garner's leadership which I vetoed.

People Deserve to Know

The people deserve to know his views on the rubber dollar provided for in legislation passed by the last House of Representatives.

The people deserve to know what all his phrases and reservations about the Hawley-Smoot protective tariff mean. He condemns it on every occasion. He gives 100 per cent support to the competitive tariff for revenue. He gives nebular implications at Wheeling, Baltimore and Boston that he will protect certain groups.

Now the tariff is composed of different schedules. If he is sufficiently informed on the tariff law to debate its merits, he must be sufficiently informed to say at once which schedules are too high.

If he will do so we will at once have them examined by the Tariff Commission, as to the truth of his assertions, and we can give quick remedy. His only answer seems to be that we should do away with the Tariff Commission.

The people deserve to know whether, as he proposes to negotiate reciprocal tariffs, he will omit the agricultural commodities from these agreements.

The people deserve to know whether the Democratic state committee of Oklahoma has his authority for their promise to secure federal legislation which will pour into that State $150,000,000 for liquidation of long-since repudiated Indian claims at the expense of the federal taxpayer.

The American farmer deserves to know whether he is going to withdraw from the Shearon letter the proposal to vastly expand reclamation of land and thereby increase their surpluses despite his assurances that those surpluses must be reduced.

Whom Will He Support?

The people deserve to know whether he will support or repudiate Messrs. Wheeler, Norris, Huey Long, W. R. Hearst and others in their long-continued efforts to put government into large business undertakings.

The people deserve to know more details of the promise set out in the Shearon letter that the whole of the unemployed in the United States will be at once given a job by the Government.

Are the people to assume that he does, or does not, indorse the system of national doles advocated in Congress by his present supporter, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin?

The people deserve to know whether he has accepted the proposal of his supporter, William R. Hearst, for a $5,000,000,000 bond issue for nonproductive public works to be paid for out of the Treasury.

They deserve to know if he joins with the same William R. Hearst in his opposition to the Disarmament Conference now in progress. Does he join with Mr. Hearst in his opposition to the promotion of peace by the Kellogg pact?

The people ought to know if he still holds to his promise to solve the foreign debt problem by permitting foreign nations to sell goods in this country with which to pay sums owed our Government. In other words, are we, by giving up part of our market at the expense of our own workmen and our farmers, to furnish our debtors with profits necessary to make payments to us?

He has been very emphatic on the provision of distress relief. That is also perfectly safe, because the Government has provided for loans to the states in need of help to provide such relief.

Evasive Even on Repeal

The evasions and misleading character of the campaign of the Democratic Party are not less evident in their program for dealing with the Eighteenth Amendment than in the other questions they have discussed. They know that their own Democratic strongholds in the South, if none other, will not accept the proposal for outright repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment with the consequent return of the saloon, and its resultant lack of protection to dry states.

I stated in my acceptance speech what I believe is the only practical common ground with adequate protection on which this whole question can reach solution. That statement was the result of three years of intensive study and responsible experience with the problem, it was delivered to probably the largest audience of the radio and press ever gathered together in the United States. It is known to you. It is a matter of public record.

Our Democratic opponents are trying to make another false issue over supposed coercion of voters by employers. In the first place, the ballot in the United States is secret, no one can coerce a voter. In the second place, the interest of employer and employee is identical in securing business upon which they mutually live.

The Republican employer has the same right to publicly express his opinion of this election as has the Democratic employer and the Democratic orator.

It is with sadness that I see attempts to mislead the people and avoid the real issues at an hour which demands a campaign of the most serious character.

I do not have time tonight to present the whole great constructive measures of the Administration by which we defended the American people from acute danger of a generation of chaos from this world disaster. These measures are now placing us upon the road to recovery. They are cast and complicated. I think perhaps I can best illustrate the working out of two only of them by short examples.

Story of Dawes's Bank Aid

I would like to have you picture a group of gentlemen sitting in the board room of the Federal Reserve Bank in one of our important cities a thousand miles from Washington. Another similar group is seated in the board room of another Federal Reserve Bank in a city some 200 miles from Washington.

A group of advisers is seated with the President of the United States. Both of the city groups included governors of the Federal Reserve banks, directors of the Reconstruction Corporation, together with the leading bankers and merchants of these two cities embracing men of both political parties.

It was Sunday afternoon, and all had been summoned on a few moments' notice to meet a grave emergency. These three groups were continuously in communication by long-distance telephone.

During the preceding week there had been a general run upon the banks in one of these important cities. All of the banks had felt the pressure of these unreasoning withdrawals.

On Saturday morning the situation had become critical in the extreme. The financial districts were thronged with excited crowds of frightened and hysterical depositors. They filled the lobbies of the banks and stood in long queues upon the sidewalks. When the doors were closed for the day, there were still crowds demanding their deposits. Throughout Saturday evening and Sunday panic increased and began to spread like a contagion of the whole district.

Banks Under Pressure

The banks were under heavy pressure because of the frightened depositors and the inability of the banks in the midst of the crisis to make a quick sale of their long-term securities without such tremendous sacrifice as to imperil all of the depositors, or in turn to force the payment of notes to an army of borrowers without in turn forcing them to sell their homes and business at half price.

It was found that one of the banks in one of these great cities had been weakened more than the others by these panic-stricken depositors. Without assistance that bank would be unable to open on the following Monday morning.

The failure of this bank to continue business would have added to the panic which threatened to bring down on other banks in that city and spread in turn to other cities and involve many trust and insurance companies.

The immediate problem was to provide before Monday morning a sufficient sum of money to quiet unreasoning fear and give absolute assurance that funds were available to pay every depositor in full without question.

In the course of inquiry into the condition of the bank it was found that they had ample securities which in normal times could have paid out their depositors, leaving a large margin. But the securities could not be instantly sold at any price or at least at a price which would produce sufficient to pay all depositors and they could not collect instantly from the notes.

In the inquiry into the condition of the bank it developed they had 122,000 depositors, of whom 105,000 were savings depositors; that the average of the savings deposits was only $140 each; many of them working women and children; that the safety of these depositors could not be separated from the other depositors of the bank.

Small Merchants Menaced

It was found that there were 17,000 commercial depositors, most of whom were men and women engaged in small businesses, whose deposits represented the money necesary to meet their pay rolls, the purchasing of their materials, and the discharge of obligations to others incurred in the course of business. Jeopardy to them meant that many thousands of men and women in factories and stores would be discharged into untold hardships.

But these were not all who were dependent upon the maintenance of this bank. It was found that among the 17,000 commercial deposits, 755 were country banks, the great majority of them in towns of less than 5000 people. If this bank should fail many of these country banks must fall.

In the complex system of our economic life, things that on the surface seem unrelated are in fact under the surface inextricably tied together. A farmer in a small town in an agricultural state might feel no concern for the safety of this important bank in a great city. The widow with a small deposit in a small bank of a town of another state might know of no relationship between her bank and the city bank.

But the farmer in one state and the widow in another, even though they did not know it, had a direct financial stake in the fate of this city bank. For the country banks must conduct business with the city banks in the ordinary conduct of trade and must carry their reserves with the city banks in order that they may draw interest upon them, which they in turn pay to their depositors.

Scattered Over 15 States

Now, it was found on examination that these 755 depositing banks had 6,500,000 depositors scattered over 15 states. But that is not all. There were 21,000 other banks scattered throughout the country, which had deposits in the 755 banks depositing with this particular city bank; and in these 21,000 banks were more than 20,000,000 depositors; and they involved widows, orphans, workers, insurance companies, manufacturers and merchants.

And in addition to all this, there was the position of the borrowers from all this mass of banks. If this city bank should fail, there must be immediate demand for the payment of the money due from its borrowers. If any of the banks dependent upon it should fail, their borrowers in turn would be compelled to make immediate payment of money due and to realize upon their property at a time when property could not be turned into cash at anything like its real value.

In this city bank and in the 755 banks who carried their reserve deposits in this city bank, there were 695,000 men and women and institutions owing money on their notes. They were scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land.

They were on the farms, in the cities, the villages and hamlets. Most of all these groups of people were unaware of their danger. They were in their homes and in their churches, concerned with their own affairs—but they were not being forgotten.

Men of High Esteem

The men who had conducted this bank over great numbers of years were men of high esteem in the whole community. To their credit be it said that their chief concern was the preservation of these hundreds of thousands or millions of people from disaster. They were not asking aid for themselves.

The investigations and the conversations occupied many hours of continuous communication from these two cities to Washington and back again. Remember, this was on Sunday when the normal processes of business were difficult to conduct. Countless difficulties were encountered and solutions worked out. They were working against time.

Finally, at three hours after Sunday midnight, the task was completed. The assets had been valued by the examiners of the Reconstruction Corporation. The banks of the two cities joined in lending assistance and the Reconstruction Corporation agreed to furnish a sufficient sum to assure that this bank could open with-

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The Editor's Puzzle

17

There was no doubt of his being an accomplished violoncello the study of which instrument he began as a boy, living some place in Italy. He came onto the stage, he stood quietly for a moment, and said: "The person you heard rehearsing was he."

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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out fear and meet every demand of its depositors.

At 10 o'clock on Monday all these banks opened for business as usual. Public announcement was made that ample funds were on hand to pay every depositor. As had been anticipated, immediately excitement and panic subsided and confidence was restored. The crowds melted away—deposits began to return. The situation was saved, not only in this bank, but in the other banks which had been subject to heavy withdrawals.

The loans offered by the cooperating banks and the Reconstruction Corporation were never fully called for and have since been largely repaid, and every danger in connection with that episode is now over.

Central Figure Was Dawes

The central human figure of that bank was a man who had served his country for 40 years in many high capacities, who in recent years had been absent from the country in a position of first importance to the American people.

That is the story of the Dawes bank in Chicago. You knew the use our political opponents have made of this incident. They ignore the fact that General Dawes resigned from the Reconstruction Corporation three weeks before, on his first news that attacks were being made on the bank with which his name had long been associated.

He resigned to try to save that bank without call on the Reconstruction Corporation, of which he he had been a director. He knew and appreciated the use that would be made in this campaign of such calumny. He sought to avoid it.

And you should know that when that Sunday meeting started, General Dawes stated he could not bring himself to ask for assistance from the corporation in which he had so lately been a director, but it was upon the insistence of the two Democratic members of the reconstruction board, sitting in the Federal Reserve Bank meeting in Chicago, and upon the insistence of the leading Democratic banker of Chicago, who was then mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and upon the insistence in New York City of the leading Democratic banker and leading Democratic manufacturer, also mentioned for the Presidency; upon insistence of the other Democratic members of the Reconstruction Corporation, that this was no case of the personal feelings of General Dawes or the effect upon my Administration—that it was solely a case of national necessity, and those men then and there jointly offered to take the full responsibility for the action.

Acted Only as Citizens

These men acted not because they were Democrats or Republicans, but because they were loyal citizens of the United States. The situation demanded broad vision and comprehensive understanding of the problem, instant decision, bold and courageous action. Only by this was a major disaster averted. And I may tell you that not only were these loans adequately secured, but in the ordinary course of business they are being paid off.

The constant misrepresentation of this episode for political purposes by Democratic politicians is a slander upon men of their own party as well as a cruel injustice to General Dawes. It is a characteristic example of the character of this campaign. It is an insult to the American people to substitute this sort of political action for competent discussion of the grave issues which lie before our country.

And I may tell you that this is but one of six similar episodes in great financial centers in the United States, the direct result of the shocks and fears which we received from the collapse of foreign nations. But such action by our government agencies has not been limited to great financial centers.

In over 5000 towns of populations under 25,000 the Reconstruction Corporation has had to intervene to save their banks under similar circumstances. Beyond that they have made loans to insurance companies with 15,000,000 policyholders, loans to 736 building and loan associations with over 1,500,000 members, loans to several hundred farm and home mortgage companies, agricultural credit associations, livestock credit corporations, all of them for the purpose of preventing the loss of hundreds of thousands of homes and farms and the destruction of their family life.

Millions Not Forgotten

The totals today aggregate millions of men and women who were not forgotten.

I may also remind you of one thing in respect to these loans. The law requires that they should be made on adequate security. The loans have been so made. Large amounts have been repaid. It is not a burden on the taxpayer. But it is the salvation of millions of jobs to men and women.

I have gone into this matter at such length to illustrate to you by actual example what the operation of the Reconstruction Corporation has meant. This is an example of the meaning of my oft-repeated phrase about the use by the Federal Government of the full power of its credit in time of great national emergency for the protection of millions of families.

The Democratic candidate for President has since the beginning of the campaign been going up and down the country criticizing the Reconstruction Corporation and maintaining that its actions have been for the benefit of large corporations and not for the benefit of the ordinary citizen.

Can he honestly believe that in the incident I have described to you and in the countless similar cases, the action was taken for the benefit of the bank and not for the depositors or borrowers? If he does not so believe, then I say in all solemnity that his action in fostering a spirit of discontent in a political campaign by the use of erroneous information merits just condemnation.

Fails to Retract

One of his first utterances to this effect was immediately challenged by a prominent citizen of his own State, a former superintendent of banks, who addressed a letter to him setting before him the real facts and requesting a retraction. Weeks have now elapsed and that request has been met only by silence upon the part of the candidate.

Now I wish to picture to you another episode in this supreme battle to protect the American people, the last fortress of stability in the world, but at the same time to extend a helping arm of assistance to another great nation.

In the latter part of May a year ago Ambassador Sackett made an emergency journey from Berlin to see me to present to me the desperate situation of the German people. His evidence showed that under the burden of unbearable debts and the cost of war, that great nation was rapidly disintegrating and the people desperately discouraged. They had made a courageous effort to meet these obligations, but their discharge was inexorably undermining their whole economic and social structure.

In desperation, those who had fought manfully to comply with the obligations imposed upon them had lost all heart for the future and were steadily coming to the conclusion that nothing short of a revolution such as that which had taken place in Russia offered them any hope of deliverance.

Met Opposition Abroad

Moved by the Ambassador's picture of what was happening to the common run of men and women in that country, I took up that problem, not alone from the interest of this great mass of humanity but knowing that if that nation should fail, the reactions upon the rest of the world and the United States would be irreparable.

President von Hindenburg, knowing of Mr. Sackett's visit, sent me an appeal of a character between heads of nations without precedent in diplomatic history. That appeal was, for preservation of a great people, that I should use the good offices and prestige of the United States for their rescue.

In order to give a year in which the world, particularly European nations, could come to a comprehension of what this disintegration was doing to civilization itself, I proposed the postponement of all international debts for one year.

This was not easy to accomplish. The bitterness of war hates and nationalism, still rampant in Europe, made its acceptance doubtful. In order to make sure that it would be accepted in our country, I interviewed the leaders of both Republican and Democratic parties, and upon display to them of what was transpiring, secured their approval in sufficient number to assure that we could complete the measure on our side.

I then resolved upon a bold course. I published the proposal within 24 hours after communications to the other countries in order that politicians of the world might not thwart it through processes of diplomacy.

Telephoned Overseas

Immediately after this act, for the first time in the history of the world, I made personal, hourly use of the newly-installed transatlantic telephone and talked with our ambassadors in the presence of the leaders of the nations. I received wholehearted and immediate response from Signor Mussolini of Italy, the same sympathetic response from the Prime Minister of England. Furthermore, the governments of Belgium and Poland, which you might think would have retained more bitterness from the war than any other nation, responded instantly.

The arrangements were not easy, as existing contracts were complicated in their relationship between many nations and it involved unequal sacrifices. Day after day, night after night, I was in communication first with one ambassador and then another, proposing methods to meet difficulties which arose, building up adjustments among different nations, until finally that year of postponement was secured.

And it was not merely a postponement of a year in the payments of debts for which I was seeking. I was seeking for a year in which Europe could solemnly consider the situation into which she was drifting. I was seeking to remove from the mind of the world the fears of debacle in civilization which were breaking down all security of credit and to bring to their attention the healing powers of international coöperation.

Changed Financial History

You yourselves are familiar with the history of the year which followed. I know that the proposal of the moratorium diverted the entire current of thought and changed the history of what otherwise would have been a tragedy to the whole of civilization. It brought to new understanding the realization of the burdens under which Germany had been laboring.

Under the impulses of these agreements and the recognition at least of the peril in which they stood there came out of this agreement a great measure of redemption to the German people, a sense of greater security to the world from the agreements at Lausanne.

That agreement and the humane sympathies which were evoked by that new understanding of the post-war difficulties in the world has served greatly in the healing of the wounds of the great war.

There lie in many events of the last three years great dramas, great tragedies. I have told of but two of them. But overriding all these incidents, the world has witnessed the courage of men and the willingness to place their fate and their political future at stake for the world's progress.

No man can go through these episodes without belief that there is a great regeneration in the courage, confidence, and intelligence of men for the guidance of this world back toward stability and common interest in the development of human welfare.

'Well, Friend, Who You Going to Vote For and Why?'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

TED HUSING RADIOCASTING ON STREETS OF NEW YORK CITY

Sidelights on the Campaign Gained When 'Mike' Takes to Roaming Streets

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—And now "the inquiring reporter" takes to the air. Beware of any gentleman—or lady, for that matter—who stops you on the street and asks an innocent question. He—or she—may be concealing a microphone and your answer may be going out over the air to thousands of amused listeners.

Columbia tried it this week "on the sidewalks of New York." Ted Husing, announcer, fared forth from the studio with a tiny microphone about the size of a 50-cent piece on his coat lapel. Hitched to the microphone was a long wire carrying back to an amplifier in the automobile of the broadcasting company's director of news, Mr. H. B. Glover.

"How are you going to vote for President?" was Mr. Husing's question, put in a genial disarming manner. The first person to whom he put it confessed in an embarassed fashion that he couldn't—he wasn't old enough.

This was on Park Avenue, but over in Times Square a barker on a Chinatown sightseeing bus not only can, but intends to vote. His choice is Franklin D. Roosevelt, because "with prohibition abolished, maybe Broadway will be like it used to be."

There were plenty of folks in City Hall Park eager to tell how they will vote, but the most ardent of all was a young woman who failed to make the microphone in Times Square and tagged the announcer all the way to Harlem, where she was the first speaker, and the only one to declare for William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for President.

Harlem developed the most businesslike reply to the question. It came from a would-be stump speaker for President Hoover, who wanted $25 in advance before he would make his reply.

The microphone was very sensitive, picking up both the question and the reply, as well as any casual conversation so successfully that the officials of the broadcasting company think that a new era has been ushered in for the dissemination of news. The experiment has proved the practicality, according to them, of putting questions anywhere with the resultant interview carried over the air just as "the inquiring reporter" has long had the habit of putting them to gather news for his paper.

Powerful Surge Toward Hoover Found in West

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 5—The power of the surge toward President Hoover is attested by the fervor with which minor politicians have lately jumped aboard the Hoover bandwagon. This rush to get in has become a theme among Midwest state Republican leaders. At the start of the campaign many local politicians figured that Mr. Hoover would be a drag on the state tickets.

And so apparently he was in some sections until he struck out for himself. The state political chief who early spoke up for him was regarded, at certain points, as possibly risking the success of the state Republican candidates. Nevertheless the more far-sighted saw that the state ticket needed to help the President in order to help itself.

Yet there was wavering and the Republican National Committee in some extremely important territory found itself handicapped by the lack of local support. Primarily the tangle of local politics and local party divisions had much to do with bringing on this problem.

President Hoover's reborn popularity, in other words, has been found by the professional party worker in the states to be bringing much assistance, it is said, to the state candidates in hard fights. The situation at the beginning of the campaign has been turned around. If what has happened in some of the most critical terrain of the country is typical, then Mr. Hoover has himself given much help to the entire Republican campaign—congressional and state—throughout the nation.

MANILA LIMITS IMPORTS

MANILA, P. I., Nov. 5 (AP)—The Territorial Legislature yesterday enacted a bill to prevent dumping of foreign products in the Philippines, and another measure repealing the statute limiting duties to 100 per cent.

America Sharpens Pencils for Returns

(Continued from Page 1)

tral states, he will have 239 votes and he will almost certainly win. On the other hand, if he loses any of these states his task of picking up the additional number outside in the South and West will be just so much harder. On the other hand, California, with 22 electoral votes, might conceivably turn the Hoover trick. California turned the election in 1916 when it had only 13 votes and today it has nine more electoral ballots.

The balancing of these blocs can be carried on indefinitely. Election night has a habit of toppling over these "bloc houses." In general the election tide can usually be determined early in the evening; with comparatively certainty by midnight. However, in 1916, Mr. Charles E. Hughes went to bed believing he was elected, only to learn later that California had turned the result against him.

Election night this year will prove or disprove the accuracy of various straw polls. Foremost of these is the Literary Digest poll. They day after the election it will be known just how important is such an analysis of 3,000,000 votes, taken a month before election, in view of a new tide reported to be sweeping for Mr. Hoover. The Digest poll gives Mr. Hoover only seven states, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey, or 57 electoral votes!

Next in importance after the question of the next Chief Executive is that of the next Congress.

One-third of the 96 Senate seats are in contest, the whole of the 435 House seats. An overthrow of political power in either house would be easy. The Senate now stands, 47 Republicans; 48 Democrats; 1 Farmer Labor. The House stands 218 Democrats; 209 Republicans; 1 Farmer Labor, 7 vacancies.

Vote for Thomas

One of the matters of deep interest will be the vote for Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist, this year. In 1920, Mr. Eugene Debs got the high-water mark of 919,799 votes. In 1924, Socialists merged their vote with that of Progressives for La Follette; while in 1928, Mr. Thomas got only 267,420 votes. This year a vote of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 is claimed.

Prohibition is entering the political campaign in several states, and preliminary results may be available election eve. In seven states prohibition laws, constitutional amendments or other dry statutes are now up for repeal: California, Colorado, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, Louisiana, New Jersey.

In senatorial contests, three prominent drys, Wesley L. Jones (R.), Washington; Reed Smoot (R.), Utah, and Frederick Steiwer (R.), Oregon, all face Democratic wets.

The following half-dozen outstanding drys in the House also face contests: Malcolm C. Tarver (D.) of Georgia, Addison T. Smith (R.) and Burton L. French (R.) of Idaho; John G. Cooper (R.) of Ohio and Carl I. Mapes and Earl C. Michener (R.) of Michigan.

Among senatorial candidates this year there are several of unusual interest. Three Old Guard Republican leaders are having close contests: George Moses of New Hampshire, James E. Watson of Indiana and Reed Smoot of Utah. Election night will tell the story.

Three-Cornered Fight

California supplies one of the most picturesque three-cornered senatorial contests, involving William Gibbs McAdoo, Democrat; Tallant Tubbs, youthful wet Republican, and the Rev. Robert P. (Bob) Shuler, Prohibition Party candidate, recently ruled off the air by the Radio Commission.

Iowa and Wisconsin, among others, are important senatorial races to watch. The first is a three-cornered contest between the colorful Mr. Henry Field (R), Louis R. Murphy (D), and Smith W. Brookhart, the incumbent, now running as an independent. Wisconsin is of particular interest because of the recent defeat there of the La Follette forces in the primaries. Mr. John B. Chapple (R), youthful conservative Ashland publisher, who attacked those in control of the University of Wisconsin, and defeated Senator John J. Blaine for the Republican nomination, is running against F. Ryan Duffy, Democrat, supported by La Follette Progressives.

Another development to watch on election night will be the figures on various women candidates. All told, 101 women are directly involved, three for the Senate, 28 for the House, two for Governor and 69 for state offices. Among these, the reelection of Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, and Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson (D.), Governor of Texas, is conceded. The following four women representatives are seeking reelection:

Florence P. Kahn (R.) of California; Edith Nourse Rogers (R.) of Massachusetts; Ruth Pratt (R.) of New York, and Mary T. Norton (D.) of New Jersey.

In addition, women are running for two House seats in Ohio, but not against each other. One candidate is Mrs. Edith M. Patterson (R.) a lecturer, in the third district; Judge Florence E. Allen (D.) of the State Supreme Court, is running in the twenty-second district.

As for the presidential ballot, if any single state is to be watched, it is New York. This might be the final word on the subject. If Mr. Hoover cannot win New York, he can hardly win the election. The advice might be shortened. Watch up-state New York. The State is normally closely balanced between a Republican up-state and a Democratic New York City. Mr. Hoover must get a rousing up-state majority if he is to win the critical 47 electoral votes of the Empire State.

Young's Liberalism Criticized by Mills

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5 (AP)—Answering Mr. Owen D. Young's call for support of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, said here yesterday: "To me this seems to have about as much news value as a statement from Al Smith or John Curry that Tammany Hall is a great institution. Mr. Young is as much a partisan Democrat as I am a Republican."

Mr. Mills took Mr. Young to task for saying he was supporting the Democratic Party as a Liberal. "How any one can consider the National Democratic Party that is completely dominated by the Southern Democracy, a party of Liberalism is beyond me," he said.

"And what is this talk of Mr. Young's about social disturbances in the event this great Liberal is not elected? What is this talk about mobs? Let's keep our good humor and our sense of humor. If on Tuesday next in the free exercise of their franchise rights a majority of the American people decide to retain in office a real Liberal, with a program, instead of electing a synthetic Liberal with no program, there will be no social disturbance.

Dry Swing to Hoover Noted Toward Close of Campaign

Especially Among Ranks of Women Has Tendency Changed—Indication Now Said to Be That All Anti-Repealists Will Fall in Line

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 5—Among late developments in the Republican campaign, the marked swing of dry voters to the Republican side is regarded here as notable.

While some important dry organizations withheld indorsements last summer, time has helped both officers and members of these societies to make personal decisions, and the trend of these is definitely in favor of President Hoover. Drys appear to be agreed that in so far as there are differences in the planks of the two major parties and in the positions of their candidates, the difference is decidedly in favor of the Republicans from the prohibitionist's point of view.

Recently several influential dry women have come out for President Hoover, among them two former Democrats, Mrs. Clem Shaver, wife of the former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Mrs. Rushmore Patterson, director of Allied Women, a branch of the Allied Forces for Prohibition. Mrs. Shaver expressed herself in her home-town newspaper, the Fairmont West Virginian. Declaring that she favored President Hoover because of his economic policies, she added the following:

"Women will vote for Hoover because he is a personal dry, a total abstainer and because a dry régime has existed in the White House since it has become the home of the Hoovers."

Another outstanding dry who has announced her support of President Hoover is Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Commerce, Ga., nationally known W. C. T. U. orator and director of its evangelistic department. In some states W. C. T. U. presidents are openly working for the Hoover ticket, notably in Ohio, Nebraska and Kansas.

Many other dry leaders have signified that they will vote for Hoover. A leaflet put out by the Allied Forces for Prohibition giving views of dry leaders on the prohibition situation listed as supporters of the President, Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, superintendent of the National Temperance Bureau, Washington; Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University; Mr. Fred A. Victor, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, and included Prof. T. N. Carver, of Harvard University; Mr. Richard H. Scott, of Lansing, Mich., president of the American Businessmen's Prohibition Foundation. Another distinguished dry announced for President Hoover is Bishop E. G. Richardson, president of the Anti-Saloon League of America. Miss Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, is also listed as supporting the President.

From many sources it appears that the majority of drys who are inclined to vote independently will cast their ballots for Hoover, if they vote, but the question raised is, will they vote? Will some drys refrain because neither platform satisfies them? Or, if they go to the polls, will they leave the circle opposite the presidential candidate's name blank?

National W. C. T. U. opinion is that they will not. "When our women come face to face with their conscience in the voting booth," said one member who has traveled widely around the country, "they will feel compelled to make a choice, and that choice, I think, will be Hoover."

Young Voters Pile Up Strength for Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 5—Nearly doubling its membership in the last few weeks, the Young Republican League has more than 3,000,000 votes to throw into the balance for the reelection of President Hoover on Nov. 8, it is learned at Republican national headquarters.

The increase of membership from 1,100,000 members to more than 3,000,000 in a few weeks is partly attributable to the impetus given the Young Republican movement by the 2700 County Youth rallies in all parts of the United States on Oct. 31, it is declared. On this occasion the young voters from coast to coast listened in to President Hoover's New York address, during which he took occasion to comment on the significance of youth's interest in politics, declaring it to be "one of the most encouraging and inspiring phases of this whole campaign.

"I am confident that the support of the younger voters will play a large part in assuring the President's return to office," declared Mr. George Olmsted, national director of the Young Republican League. "The record and policies of the party and the personality and achievements of President Hoover are particularly of the sort to attract and inspire young people."

EDUCATORS CENSURE DOAK LABOR RULE

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5 (AP)—A recent ruling by the Secretary of Labor, Mr. William N. Doak, prohibiting foreign students in the United States from engaging in gainful occupations to help meet educational expenses, was condemned in a resolution adopted at the closing session of the Association of Urban Universities, which held its annual meeting here.

It was recommended that the action be reconsidered.

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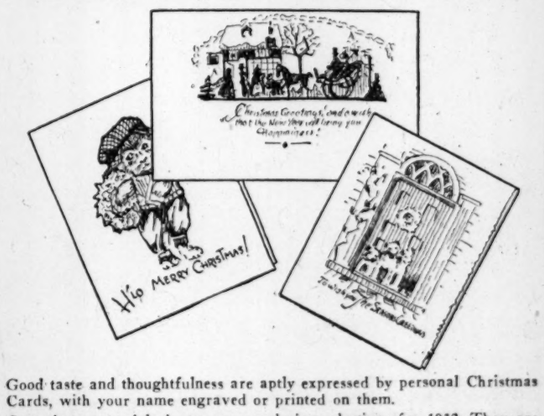

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SEVEN U. S. BORN STARS ON TEAM

Black Hawks Aim for All-American Club—Many Veterans on Squad

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 5—Largely veteran, with enough new men for novelty and enthusiasm, is the Black Hawk team being developed by Maj. Frederic McLaughlin to represent Chicago in the National Hockey League. By the time the race opens the squad will have had five weeks of training on Duluth (Minn.) ice, and that is two weeks more of preparation than any other team except Detroit is getting. Coach Emil Iverson says his men are in about the physical trim he wants them.

Major McLaughlin has signed seven United States born players, which is said to be more than half of those qualified for major league competition. While apparently hoping to build up, eventually, an all-American team, Major McLaughlin is not allowing this scheme to handicap the winning possibilities. Thus two of the United States players may be traded off before the season starts.

It is the Black Hawk plan to cut the present squad of 22 down to the limit of 15, which is all that can be dressed or played, and no extras will be carried on the pay roll this season. Several sales and loans have already been made and others are in prospect.

Gardiner a Fixture

If there is one sure fixture on the team, it is Charles Gardiner, the veteran goalie. He does not even have an understudy. Gardiner last season won the Georges Vezina Cup as the most valuable goal tender in the National League; and as long as he maintains the kind of performance that won that cup, it appears there will be no chance of a new goalie finding a job with the Hawks.

C. J. "Taffy" Abel, huge veteran defense man, and one of the United States born, heads the list of defense men. Next come Helge Bostrom and E. B. "Teddy" Graham, veteran Hawks. Marvin "Cyclone" Wentworth, who was Graham's mate for so many years, has been sold to Montreal. Arthur Coulter, another native, who played forward last season after being taken over from Philadelphia, may be used to replace Wentworth. Defense is Coulter's natural position. The Hawks acquired another native defender, Burr Williams, from St. Louis. He was the outstanding defensive player in the American League last season. The Hawks have also been trying out an Edmonton rookie, Arthur Wiebe, but he will be loaned to St. Paul, in all probability.

Flock of Centers

There are more centers than Coach Iverson knows what to do with. The list includes Thomas Cook Johnny Gottselig, Elwin "Doc" Romnes, Clarence "Pudge" MacKenzie, Louis Holmes and Victor M. Ripley. Gottselig has been made over from a wingman; and Ripley is likely to be transferred from center to left wing.

To date there are four forward lines in process of formation, and one of these will have to be eliminated. The best combination appears to be a young one, made up of Roger Jenkins, who was farmed out to London, Toronto and the Bronx last year; Cook, center, and Donnie McFayden, former Marquette University star, who played two years with the Chicago Shamrocks. Another fast combination may be made of Lola Couture, veteran right wing, Gottselig and Paul Thompson. The third may be Harold "Mush" March, Romnes or MacKenzie, and Ripley. The fourth line uses up Jerry Lowery, Louis Holmes and Louis Trudell. The first two are veterans, while Trudell came from Edmonton with Wiebe, and is going to St. Paul with him.

The Black Hawks are back in their old home, the Coliseum, this season. They could not stand the rent at the Chicago Stadium, as the 18,000 capacity crowds were too few and far between. They can seat between 5000 and 8000 at the Coliseum, but the rink is small.

The Hawks open the league race at Detroit, Nov. 11, and make their first appearance here two nights later.

College Football Results

Baker 14, Missouri Valley 14.
Bemidji Teachers 32, Crookston A. C. 0.
Buena Vista 20, Penn 6.
Catawba 13, Erskine 0.
Central College 7, Rockhurst 6.
Connecticut 0, Coast Guard 0.
DeKalb 7, North Central 0.
East Central 13, Northwestern T. 7.
East Oregon N. 31, Spokane 9.
Fairmont 14, Bethany 0.
George Washington 20, N. D. State 0.
Haskell 14, Temple 14.
Howard Payne C. Abilene Christian 0.
Ithaca 19, Hartwick 6.
King 19, Tusculum 0.
Kirksville T. 7, Warrensburg T. 0.
Lenoir Rhyne 20, Guilford 0.
MacAlester 24, Augsberg 0.
Nebraska Wesleyan 27, Cotner 0.
North Carolina 18, Florida 13.
Northern Illinois T. 7, North Central 0.
Oakland City 19, Louisville 0.
Oklahoma Baptists 8, Oklahoma City 0.
Omaha 6, St. Benedicts 0.
Oregon Normal 18, Pacific Lutheran 0.
Ottawa 6, College of Emporia 0.
Phillips 20, Pan Handle Aggies 0.
Presbyterian 7, Newbury 7.
Rochester 38, Martin Luther 0.
Southwestern 12, Austin 0.
St. Ambrose 9, Iowa Wesleyan 0.
St. Viator 26, Eastern Illinois T. 0.
Texas Christian 27, Simmons 0.
Texas Tech 79, Trinity 0.
Wayne T. 23, Western Union 0.
Wichita 19, Southwestern 0.

GREENLEAF OVERTAKES RIVAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—E. Ralph Greenleaf overtook Andrew St. Jean in total blocks won yesterday, when he captured both blocks, the ninth and tenth, at the Capitol Billiards Academy, in their 14-block series for the United States pocket billiards championship. St. Jean still leads in total points, at 958 to 932, but the total blocks stand even, 5 to 5. St. Jean made a fair fight in the afternoon, scoring 95 points in the 20 innings played before Greenleaf completed his string of 125, and making a run of 33 while Greenleaf's best was 32. But in the evening Greenleaf overwhelmed his adversary at 125 to 32 in 11 innings, and scored a high run of 44 early in the contest, while the best run for St. Jean was 11.

ROOLEY SMITH SIGNS

MONTREAL, Nov. 5 (By Canadian Press)—Hooley Smith, shifty right winger of the Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League, signed up yesterday after a long holdout. He worked out with the Maroons at their practice late yesterday.

AMERICANS HOLD EAGLES, 0—0

OSHAWA, Ont., Nov. 5 (AP)—The New York Americans of the National Hockey League played a scoreless tie with their "farm" team, the New Haven Eagles of the Canadian-American League, in an exhibition game last night.

SPORTS — BALKANS

THE "OLYMPICS" OF THE BALKANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor Bucharest

ANOTHER Balkan war, this time a war of the cinder path, took place the middle of October, bringing together Greece, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Turkey for the third successive time in as many years. The meet was held in Greece at Athens, because none of the other participating countries possesses the equipment necessary nor could give the necessary financial guarantee. Athens is likely to continue to be the favored city of these "Balkan Olympics" for years to come, and the Greeks promise to walk away with the prizes, but with more and more difficulty.

The final standing, by nations, at the end of the 1932 meet, was:

Greece	145
Yugoslavia	73
Roumania	68
Bulgaria	26
Turkey	13

Those who recall all the diplomacy which was required during the early years following the World War in an attempt to bring the Balkan states together in athletic competition, will appreciate the significance of this third annual success, which brought together the stars of the five above-named nations. The organizing committee commissioned several neutral persons, including leading Y. M. C. A. physical directors stationed in these countries, as well as a special agent from Geneva, to do all possible to bring about a Balkan meet, even if it did not include all the countries. When barriers seemed to present themselves, it was finally agreed that, for a start, a triangular competition would be held between Greece, Yugoslavia and Roumania at Athens.

This was considered to be too short of the goal. Almost before the promoters could get together for further deliberations, invitations went out from Athens to the other four countries, which accepted. So, in unexpected fashion, the Balkan Olympics took form. Roumania was eager to have the first meet at Bucharest. A fine stadium had just been completed there under the technical advice of Swedish and English experts; but the seating capacity was lacking, also the financial guarantee.

On the other hand, Athens had the stadium and the populace support the games. Her people turned out to the number of 45,000 for the opening day, and the revenue was sufficient to cover most of the expenses of the competing teams. The same "track-consciousness" has not yet been developed in all the Balkan capitals. Ten thousand people at an athletic meet in Bucharest, for example, is most unusual; but, previous to the war, the athletic meet itself was the exception.

Many believe that the "Balkan Olympics" will in time approach the ancient Greek Olympics, adding the artistic games, dances and plays to the program. Throwing a discus, as in ancient times, has won many supporters, and promises to be listed among the events of future meets. The Marathon race, run over the same ground as in the ancient and glorious days of Greece, has attracted special attention. This year it went to Roumania, but Greece had easy victories in most of the other running events.

The fact that the five representative governments, at cross swords over political differences in past history, took so favorably on the success of these three Balkan meets, having coöperated and encouraged the games through their own diplomats, gives rise to a better faith among the peoples hovered about this corner of Europe, where misunderstanding often dominated good will in the past. Parallel with this big annual demonstration there are football matches and contests at various sports between the various Balkan capitals.

Athletic Awards Approved at Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5—The approval of awards of 78 insignia on the recommendation of the Undergraduate Athletic Association were announced yesterday by the Yale Athletic Association. Twenty-nine major letters were listed, 17 to members of the baseball team and 12 to the varsity crew.

Other awards were 17 AYA letters in baseball; 24 numerals, 23 in rowing and one in baseball; seven Y's with crossed oars to junior varsity crew members and also a Y in polo.

The following appointments were also made: Samuel B. Webb '34, assistant baseball manager; Philip H. Bowen '33S, class baseball manager; Hoyt C. Pease '34S, assistant crew manager; Myron H. Young '33, manager of the 1933 crew; Bruce W. Hall '34, assistant basketball manager, and James P. McKenna Jr. '34S, manager of junior varsity and class basketball.

Stewart B. Iglehart '32, whose name was omitted in the list submitted last spring, received a minor Y in polo. Those who received major awards in baseball and rowing follow:

Baseball—A. J. Booth Jr. '32, J. J. Broaca '34, W. K. Browne '33, H. F. Burke '33, A. C. Fletcher '33, W. H. Gengarelly '34S, W. S. Kies '33, R. P. Kimball '33, A. P. McGowan '32, W. F. Newton '32, G. F. Parker Jr. '34, A. N. Rogers '33, E. W. Warren '32, E. A. Wheeler '33, C. P. Williamson '34 and Manager F. S. Eddy Jr. '32.

Rowing—R. J. Mayer '32, J. H. Jackson '34, James Knott '32, R. L. Goodale '32, C. R. Conger 3d '32, J. McC. Mertz '33, J. E. Meyer Jr. '34, D. B. Manuel '32, J. G. Urquhart '33, E. L. Brewster '33, H. M. Brookfield Jr. '34 and J. F. Hallett '34.

CAMBRIDGE WINS FROM SOUTHGATE

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 5—Although there is no national intercounty championship in field hockey, intercounty games—such as those played this week—are fixtures holding special interest for followers of this popular winter sport. The highest phase of this essentially amateur game is the international tournaments, in which men's and women's sides from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales compete. Then comes the Oxford versus Cambridge battle around which great traditions have gathered and next the intercountry games. Women play intercounty games on a divisional basis so as to arrive at a decision in the matter of which counties are strongest in the north, south, east and west; but the men just play intercounty games and let it go at that.

This week Middlesex beat Kent 3 goals to 1; Hampshire defeated Sussex 3 to 0; Oxfordshire beat Berkshire 2 to 1; Buckinghamshire drew with Surrey at 1 goal apiece.

On the showing of the players in these and subsequent games a side will be evolved to represent the southern counties against the northern.

The outstanding results of the most recent club matches have been good victories by Oxford and Cambridge. The former beat Rugby Town 5 goals to 4 and the latter defeated Southgate by the only goal scored. Southgate had not had its colors lowered previously this season. It looks as if the rival Blues were going to develop into very high-class teams by the time of the intervarsity clash in February.

ALEKHINE WINS 28 GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 5—Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine, chess champion of the world, faced 39 players here yesterday in an exhibition of simultaneous play at the Engineers Club, and defeated 38 of them. S. Bowie Smith, who drew his game, was the only man to escape defeat.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT

Springfield 4, Dartmouth 0.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Lehigh 24, Haverford 31.
Princeton 15, Lafayette 40.

BAYSIDE L. T. CLUB VICTORIOUS AGAIN

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS-CLASS B TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

	Rnds W	Rnds L	Match W	Match L	P.C.
City A. C.	2	0	11	3	1.000
Yale Club	2	0	11	3	1.000
Bayside L. T. C.	2	0	8	6	1.000
Crescent A. C.	1	1	10	4	.500
Princeton Club	1	1	7	7	.500
Columbia U. C.	1	1	6	8	.500
Squash Club	1	1	5	9	.500
Harvard Club	0	2	6	8	.000
New York A. C.	0	2	4	10	.000
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	2	2	12	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 — Bayside Lawn Tennis Club, the newcomer into the Class B championship of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association, continued its victorious career yesterday when the second round was played, by defeating Harvard Club on the courts of the latter, 4 to 3. It had beaten the 1932 champions, Crescent Athletic Club, at Bayside last week by the same score.

Two other teams, playing on their home courts, also kept their records clean, when Yale Club defeated Columbia University Club, 6 to 1, and City Athletic Club disposed of Squash Club, 6 to 1.

The Crescent Athletic Club scored a clean sweep over Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 7 to 0, on the courts of the latter, and Princeton Club defeated New York Athletic Club, on the Winged Foot courts, 5 to 2.

LONG SCHEDULE FOR YALE HOCKEY TEAM

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 5 (AP)—One of the longest schedules in years, including games with two Canadian teams, was announced last night for the Yale hockey team. The schedule follows:

Dec. 7—Olympic Hockey Club of Boston; 9—St. Nicks; 14—Boston Hockey Club; 16—McGill.

Jan. 4—M. I. T.; 5—Toronto; 7—St. Mary's College; 11—Olympic Hockey Club; 14—Dartmouth; 18—Clarkson; 19—Middlebury; 21—Dartmouth at Hanover; 25—Dartmouth if playoff necessary or New Haven Eagles of Canadian-American Hockey League.

Feb. 2—Colby; 4—St. Nicks; 8—Boston University; 11—Princeton; 15—Williams; 18—Princeton at Princeton; 22—Princeton playoff at Princeton; 25—Harvard.

March 4—Harvard at Boston; 9—Harvard playoff at Boston.

ENGLISH CRICKET STARS TAKE LEAD

ADELAIDE, Australia, Nov. 5 (AP)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club of England yesterday scored 341 runs for the loss of only five wickets in its first innings against South Australia. The match is one of a tune-up series for M. C. C. for the test matches with Australia beginning Nov. 24.

H. W. Sutcliffe, veteran English batsman, registered 154 runs for M. C. C., being at the wicket for four hours and getting 13 fours and two sixes. M. Leyland tallied 127 runs in a little more than three hours.

TRADE CONFERENCE RESUMED IN URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., Nov. 5 (AP)—Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil resumed their economic conference yesterday after an interruption caused by the Brazilian revolution and Argentine-Uruguayan differences.

The first objective of the conference is to form a united front to defend the exportation of their meat products. The conference was suggested by Uruguay in an effort to increase the exchange of products among the three countries and to advance their trade with the rest of the world.

SWEDEN NOT TO JOIN FAIR

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Government yesterday rejected a proposal for official representation at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago next summer. Sweden will likely send a delegation in an unofficial capacity.

FEW VETERANS ON AMERICANS

Simpson to Rely on Steady Defense and Young Forward Lines

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—The New York Americans face the start of the 1932-33 National Hockey League season with fewer experienced players than ever before and they may be a better team for that lack.

"Bullet Joe" Simpson, undertaking his first season as manager of a team that has been notoriously hard on its pilots, must place his dependence upon four or five veterans and a flock of speedy youngsters. He hopes they will get more goals than the old-timers have in the last few seasons.

The last of the original Americans who introduced hockey to New York in 1925, Billy Burch, has gone to Boston. Joe Lamb also is a Bruin, after being recalled to Ottawa along with Allan Shields. But after one great burst they put on early in the season, last year, none of these players was of much use to the Amerks.

In their places, the star-spangled outfit has Ronnie Martin, a speedy youngster from Buffalo; Joe Thorsteinssen, formerly of Duluth, and Nick Wasnie, on loan for the season from the Montreal Canadiens. Red Jackson, a left-winger acquired from St. Louis a few days ago in a trade for George Massecar, also may make the grade, although likely to start with New Haven.

Since he has few, if any, worries about his defense, Simpson has been concentrating in the Americans' practice period at Oshawa, Ont., on developing an effective attack—a thing the A's haven't had for a good many years.

Martin, at right wing, has been working well with the veteran but still effective "midgets," Normie Himes and Charley "Rabbit" McVeigh, on the first line. Although somewhat slower than they once were, Himes and McVeigh still are rated as a pair of the trickiest and most effective shooters and passers in the game.

The makeups of the second and third lines still are unsettled, with Wasnie, Thorsteinssen, Jackie Keating, Tommy Filmore, Eddie Convey, Johnny Sheppard, George Patterson and now Jackson trying for regular jobs. There is plenty of speed but little first-class major league talent in this group. They may, however, be able to get the odd goal in a defensive game.

The A's have little Roy Worters, rated as one of the best three or four goalies in the league, in the nets. Their defense is composed of Red Dutton, an experienced player with only one serious weakness—that of backing in on the goalie—big Vernon Ayres, who is rapidly losing his awkwardness, and the clever veteran, Bill Brydge. Ludas "Duke" Dutkowski is available for relief duty either on the front or back lines.

College Head Urges Change In Entrance Rule

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 5—Closer integration of the high school and the college was urged upon members of the Association of the Urban Universities at its nineteenth annual meeting here this week. The speaker was Mr. R. A. Kent, president of the University of Louisville, who said that a student's entire high school record—not only his grades but also his personal characteristics and outside interests—need to be taken into account in determining aptitudes for advanced study.

Dr. Kent said that the genuine student announces himself. The chart which takes into account his four years of high school life, he believed, should be the chief standard of admission and a guide to what work the student should undertake in college. In his indorsement of two-year junior colleges, Dr. Kent said that such institutions will best serve the interests of students who, for any of various reasons, are not suited to the four-year course.

The president of the association, Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York, held out as a goal for teachers the socialization of the specialized knowledge which they have accumulated. He pointed out that if too much time is spent in storing the knowledge away, then too little is devoted to making it useful to the people as a whole.

Looking to the future, the presidents, deans and professors from some 35 institutions of learning in attendance, took as a good sign the fact that the student enrollment in their colleges decreased only 8 per cent under the enrollment of last year. In this regard it was pointed out that urban universities were favored by the fact that students who attend them frequently reside at home.

SHIP OWNERS SEEK BUENOS AIRES TRADE

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 5 (By U.P.)—European shipping companies are continuing to launch luxury liners especially for the South American trade despite the world crisis which has seriously reduced overseas traffic.

Italian and German companies long ago cut seriously into the business of the British lines by putting speedier, if not better equipped boats, on the Buenos Aires run, but their efforts recently were outdone by the French with the 40,000-ton superluxury ship L'Atlantique—the largest now entering this port. Buenos Aires is now awaiting the arrival of the new Italian greyhound, Neptunia, which is reported to surpass all other vessels in the South American service.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5—Los Angeles City Council and Municipal Water & Power Commission approved a contract between the commission and Southern California Edison Company, Ltd., extending the sale of power by Edison to the city. It also calls for abandonment by the city of plans to build a $7,000,000 steam generating plant at Los Angeles harbor. In the new contract Southern California Edison reduces its rates to the city by 6 per cent Jan. 1, following which successive reductions of 15 per cent each will be made in the second and third years.

POSTAL SERVICE HAS ADVANCED FAR SINCE 1789

Barely 2000 Miles of Route When Samuel Osgood Assumed Charge

Way back in 1789, nearly a century and a half before President Hoover laid the corner stone a few days ago for the new United States Post Office building in Washington, Samuel Osgood, Esquire, of Boston, powdered his best wig and climbed into the post chaise for New York City—the capital of the United States. He carried with him the dignity of two degrees from Harvard College, a sword cane, in case erudition was not effective against highway marauders, and a commission as the first Postmaster-General of the United States.

He was traveling over a portion of the one long post route which extended all the way from Wiscasset in Maine to Savannah in distant Georgia. There were in the United States a bare 2000 miles of highly desultory mail trips. Mr. Osgood was to find out when he reached the capital. And there were but 75 postmasters in the whole of the new Union.

Mr. Osgood found a strange system had come into his hands. The illustrious and sage Benjamin Franklin had preceded him as head of the postal communication under the Continental Congress. But somehow the "Poor Richard" who had warned his serious-minded Philadelphia constituency never to put off until the morrow that which they could do today had not yet been accepted as preceptor by the robust couriers under his control. If they perchance were beguiled by the warm delights of a tavern on the way, they were most likely to be found sleeping long and loud the next day. And the financiers and the financees simply had to wait for their letters.

But there had been much progress since 1639, when the General Court of Massachusetts (whose scribe then had no Harvard College to teach him paragraphing) first ordered notice "that Richard Fairbanks his house in Boston is the place appointed for all letters which are from beyond the seas or are to be sent thither, are to be brought to him, and he is to take care that they be delivered, or sent according to their directions." This was the first legally established post depot in the colonies, for before that a ship master or traveler simply hung up a bag in the coffee house. And it is reported that the ship master like as not dumped the contents of the bag with equal nonchalance upon the floor of the Exchange in London, to be called for.

It was not until 30 years after that the first courier started on a regular monthly journey from New York to Boston. "This person I conceived most proper," wrote Governor Lovelace of New York to his confrere in Connecticut, "being voted active, stout, and indefatigable." And well must be, for although he was "sent out upon the wayes, portmantles stuffed with diverse paquettes," and duly instructed "to behave civilly and blaze a path for the guidance of travellers"—he had to keep a sharp weather eye out for the glint of a scalping knife, as he "galloped his goode horse" through primeval forests. In fact, for all his stoutness, a colonial chronicler records the somewhat grim notice that the monthly trips were subsequently discontinued on account of the fury of Indians.

So the laxity of Mr. Franklin's couriers is not to be overmuch wondered at, what with journeys even in their day through wild uncharted stretches, and with a revolutionary war further to disrupt their organization. At once Mr. Osgood plunged into the formulation of rules of discipline and into plans for expansion through the new Union, with such vigor that six years later saw the mileage of the postal routes lengthened more than six times, while the revenue had proportionately multiplied itself to the delight of the youthful government.

From Mr. Osgood's time until the 1830's, the web stretched further and always more taut. Then the corduroy road was replaced by ribbons of steel, and the "maile bagg" became just the mail bag. From that time the story of the post has been the story of modern civilization.

Stable Money Need Of Modern Trading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Modern business demands stable money, which must be international money, and chaos will be the result unless a stable, international system of monetary control be created. This was the opinion expressed by Sir Norman Angell of London, Eng., journalist, member of Parliament, and authority on international politics, in an address before the Empire Club here. The partial breakdown of the system during the last few years is due to the capitalist governments, he declared. It has caused unemployment, economic instability, and great misery for many people.

In speaking of the Imperial Economic Conference, he suggested three tests. If the conference was the beginning of a discussion between governments of tariffs, if tariff arrangements can be of mutual benefit, and if the door is opened for outside nations of an equal standard of living who wish to return concession for concession, it has been a success. The future of the British Empire depends on cooperation of its members, he continued. Trade, however, should not be restricted by limiting the advantages of the conference to the Empire alone.

The defense and security of the world depend on the success of the Geneva Conference, was the statement made by Sir Norman in addressing a League of Nations club here. There can be no stability of money unless nations have confidence in each other, which is impossible when they are armed.

Protection Afforded Wheat Found to Keep Home Price Up

Nearly All Surplus-Producing Countries Have Some Kind of Safeguards Other Than Tariff to Prevent Dumping by Others

The difference between farm surplus-producing countries and those which must import part of their needs is reflected directly in the buying power of the growers themselves. Wheat prices are higher and the status of the farmer is better in those nations of the latter class. Mr. H. B. Elliston, economics writer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *in analyzing the farm problem in the fourth of a series of articles, tells why this disparity exists.*

By H. B. ELLISTON

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Nations which import farm products when the year's output is not self-sufficing are in an altogether different situation from that of the United States as an exporter.

Again we will concentrate on wheat as typical of farm products in general. Tariffs and other forms of protection against foreign grain are in operation in practically all these import countries. But, in contrast with those in the countries having a surplus to dispose of, they are effective in raising the home price above the world price. How these two compare in the various markets is shown in the table below. Data on the price per bushel on July 30 this year were obtained from Wheat Studies put out by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University and World Wheat Prospects issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Prices have been translated into American currency:

World or Free Markets	
Liverpool—Kansas wheat	$0.55
Australian wheat	$0.56
Kansas City	$0.46
Winnipeg	$0.46
Buenos Aires	$0.43
Home or Sheltered Prices	
Paris	$1.77
Milan	$1.35
Berlin	$1.43

Lessons From Abroad

A vast difference! What will be of as much interest to the American farmer as this disparity is that the trend of French and German prices has actually been up. With the help of the reports presented to the British Empire Conference at Ottawa, I have gone over the figures since 1924, and find that, while two-thirds was being sheared off the American price, the Italian farmer is today receiving a trifle less than in 1924, the French farmer a trifle more, and the German farmer even more than the French. The picture shows ups and downs in plenty but is marked by long-range stability.

In view of our previous inquiry into what constitutes farm buying power, it may now be asked: "What about the contrast between these sheltered wheat prices and the prices that the French, German and Italian has to pay for his non-farm goods?

Index numbers of wholesale commodity prices are given below for the period since the American price level started to fall so drastically:

France (average for 1929—100)	
June, 1929	101
June, 1932	71—a fall of 30%
Germany (average for 1929—100)	
June, 1929	100
June, 1932	71—a fall of 29%
Italy (average for 1913—100)	
June, 1929	442
June, 1932	305—a fall of 30%
Compared With the United States (average for 1926—100)	
June, 1929	95
June, 1932	64—a fall of 33%

Protection Variously Maintained

As the tables show, general prices have fallen at about the same rate as those in the United States.

Thus, while the American farmer's buying power has declined, that of the French and the German farmer has advanced, if one might venture this latter generalization on the basis of the exchange relation between wheat and nonfarm products.

Protection in these wheat import nations is maintained in various ways. The tariff is only one, and in some respects the least important, of them. Whenever a deficiency in home production occurs, tariffs are kept on the move upward. The main restrictive device after the wheat has entered is a rule requiring the millers to use a stated percentage of domestic wheat. Incidentally, for a line of other farm products, quotas are in vogue beyond which no imports will be received, the amount varying according to the state of the domestic harvest.

Such extraordinary protection accounts for the favored position of the farmer in contrast to the manufacturer in these selected countries. There are two reasons for this state of things. The first is that it is a reflection of the quest for national self-sufficiency. France is perhaps the world's leading example of a country which has achieved a balanced economy between farm and factory.

Germany Shoots Ahead

Germany is making great strides in the same direction. As one proof the fact that its wheat prices have shot up the highest may be recalled. Without any more information than that, one might conclude that nowhere is agriculture being encouraged more zealously than in Germany.

In Italy Premier Mussolini has been waging a so-called "Battle of Wheat" ever since he came to power. This year he reported that the production had reached a record-breaking total. I dare say that no event has been greeted with more satisfaction in Rome.

Secondly, agriculture in these countries is founded on a peasant tradition. It is difficult for those who have not lived in these countries to appreciate what this means in their life and political development. It signifies that any change that would lift the peasant out of his status is frowned upon, by the state and by the peasant himself. France is the best example.

For instance, mechanization of agriculture, which has developed so rapidly in the United States, Canada and Soviet Russia, is not regarded as progress by that country. For it would lead to economy of man-power and therefore a rural exodus; to the sacrifice of small holdings; to the ruin of the peasant system; and to the debilitation of the state. The avoidance of all these dangers is perhaps the aim par excellence of French home policy.

Mexican Wheat Duty Holds

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 5 (By U. P.)—Import duties on wheat will not be suspended, the Finance Ministry announced recently, denying rumors that a wheat shortage is threatened.

ROVING COLLEGE CITES PROGRESS ON ANNIVERSARY

Highways and Countryside Are Classrooms of Wichita Branch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 5—From a party of five biologists with one cheap, second-hand car to a nationally known institution with more than 4000 alumni members and a cavalcade of 20 motorbuses was the transition celebrated here today on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Omnibus College.

The reunion brought former students from neighboring states, while alumni in many states held local reunions.

The Omnibus College, sometimes called the "College on Wheels," was organized 10 years ago by Dr. William M. Goldsmith, now professor of embryology at the University of Wichita. It annually makes expeditions to east, west, north and south to acquaint its students with the most interesting and important sections of the nation. The first expedition was made by Dr. Goldsmith and four students to study biology at the Marine Biology Laboratories at Woods Hole, Mass. Now students are transported in 14 modern 36-passenger buses and are accompanied by three field cafeterias and five units of baggage and camp equipment. More than a score of college professors also accompany the groups to lecture on the salient points of interest visited.

Approximately 700 persons enrolled this year for the tenth anniversary expedition, which included a six-day visit to the Olympic Games and a visit to Washington, D. C. Preparations are now being made for the 1933 World's Fair expedition.

Last month the Omnibus College formally became a part of the municipal university here, subject to the same regulations and administration as other units of the school. Henceforth approximately half of the Omnibus College faculty will be made up from members of the regular university faculty here. The other half will be chosen each year from specialists particularly qualified because of their knowledge of the itinerary of the expedition.

College faculties, student editors, he said, should be placed on their own

College Press Freedom Scanned

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 5 (AP)—The right of student newspapers to criticize college administrations was an issue today at the convention of the National Scholastic Press Association.

A belief that students lack proper background to gather facts and present opinions contrary to administrative policies was expressed yesterday by Prof. D. W. Miller, head of the journalism department of Ohio Wesleyan University. While advocating a "liberal paternalism" toward school publications, Professor Miller said adverse criticism of administrative policy was to be objected to because it would necessarily come from persons unfamiliar with all phases of problems.

Replying "There's something wrong with any institution which cannot be criticized," Dr. George Starr Lasher, head of Ohio University's journalism department, called for less paternalism on the part of co-responsibility.

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RASKOB VOICES OWN PROGRAM TO START RECOVERY

Former Democratic Chairman Addresses Nation Over Radio

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—"A five-point program to bring back prosperity," providing for the sale of light wines and beer, reduction of the surtax on incomes and levying of a general sales tax, is proposed by Mr. John J. Raskob, former Democratic national chairman. Such a program can be launched quickly after the election of Governor Roosevelt and the Democratic Congress, which he regards as a certainty, according to Mr. Raskob.

Speaking over a notion-wide hook-up last night, Mr. Raskob declared that capital must be "unshackled" in order to provide enough incentive for capitalists and labor to pull together "just like a team of horses pulling a load." His five-point prosperity program follows:

"1. Pending repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, liberalize the Volstead law to permit the manufacture, transportation and sale of light wines and beer.

"2. Levy an excise tax on beer and wine designed to produce a federal revenue of $1,000,000,000 annually instead of making the public pay twice this amount to bootleggers for products illicitly made.

"3. Make radical reductions in the high surtaxes on incomes and impose a general sales tax of 1.5 per cent if this is necessary temporarily to balance the budget.

"4. Drastically reduce all federal expenditures through forcing the Government to economize in a" directions, exactly as every individual citizen has had to do, and this way.

"5. Balance the budget."

Charging that, under Republican rule, the federal budget has been out of balance for three years, Mr. Raskob continued:

"Now, unless the United States makes some attempt to balance the federal budget and thus prove its ability to make income and expenses meet, its credit will suffer and eventually be destroyed as surely as will the credit of a family that continues to pile up debt and refuses to balance the family budget.

"If the Federal Government will make the same kinds of reductions in federal expenses that every family, rich and poor alike, have made in their respective family budgets during this great depression, there is little doubt that the added revenue flowing to the Federal Treasury from excise taxes on beer and wine will enable us to balance the federal budget even after radically reducing surtaxes and thus unshackling capital and encouraging it to go to work.

"With capital and labor working, incomes mount tremendously, and a sane, reasonable tax on this larger income will produce much greater revenue than will the present large surtaxes on incomes that have almost vanished."

Tammany Throngs Start Big Powwow

(Continued from Page 1)

had been demonstrated by Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia, who he held, has never been adequately answered.

Mr. Roosevelt accused President Hoover of abandoning historic principles of the Republican Party in asserting that the Roosevelt plan of tariff reductions by reciprocal agreements was unworkable and unsound. Also, he attacked what he called the President's "ridicule" of "a tariff commission set up in harmony with the principles laid down by President Theodore Roosevelt and enacted into law by President Wilson," and alluded to an address of President Roosevelt, in which he proposed a such step "as a way to end tariff log-rolling in Congress."

President Hoover's tariff commission, he continued, had investigated the duties upon only 73 commodities out of many thousands—"and it is worth noting that among the articles investigated the tariff commission has busied itself with pipe organs, peppers, egg plants and bicycle bells," he recalled.

"Poor House" Statement

Mr. Roosevelt said that the President, in his Madison Square Garden reference to the "poor house" statement in his 1928 acceptance speech had misquoted himself, misrepresenting not only his own, but the Governor's position. Quoting from Republican hand-books he said the President had eliminated from his quotation certain words in his original statement that had given rise at the time to the hope that his election would accomplish the elimination of the poor house and that this would be brought about only by a continuation of the policies of the Republican administrations preceding him.

He declared "that leadership looking to action" was the greatest issue to be decided on election day; that, while the task of rebuilding "must come from the resolute action of millions of men and women who belong to all parties," at the same time, leadership was essential "to provide for them plans of action and to keep vividly before them the definite objective."

He said that if the voters were "content with the President's slogan, 'it might have been worse,' they will give him the opportunity to pursue his present policy of merely preventing things from getting worse," but that, if they "believe that vigorous leadership and planned action will make things better," the Democratic national ticket would receive an overwhelming mandate.

Mr. Smith took as his text, "by their fruits ye shall know them," in a characteristic speech of comparison of Republican promises of 1928 with Administration performances. The Government today, he declared, was costing the country "more than it ever cost it in any peace time since the Civil War."

The federal deficit was a chief point of his attack, and he compared it with the statement four years ago that the financial affairs of the Government would be carefully and scientifically handled.

"They were—under cover," he said. "And the worst thing you could possibly do in government occurred in the last four years, and that was to conceal a deficit. What would you think of an employee in your particular line of business who would withhold from you the satisfaction that you were in financial distress and keep it from you until such time as it came back to plague you?"

Of tax reduction, Mr. Smith declared, the Republican Administration was "trying to make a great mistake a virtue," the step having been taken, he said, when treasury heads "thought that prosperity was with us forever." He assailed the Republican tariff policy, asserting that it had put up a tariff wall against debtor nations that served to keep out the goods with which their debts to the United States might have been paid, and then he rapped the handling of the whole foreign debt problem.

"A great promise was held out to us in 1928 that something would be done about our foreign debts, and the Republican Party took the eight-minute egg attitude," he said. "Pay. No compromise; pay. What resulted? The nations that owe us the money have nothing to pay it with.

"They could pay us, however, in goods, but we refused to take them, and we set up around the United States a tariff wall that made it impossible for our friends and neighbors across the sea to do any business with us or pay a single dollar of their indebtedness."

Almost the entire state Democratic ticket was on the speaking list at the rally, which has become an election-time tradition in New York City. Among them were United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, up for re-election; Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, gubernatorial candidate, and Surrogate John P. O'Brien, Tammany mayoralty candidate.

New York Mayor Sees No Need For Federal Lending

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—Criticizing the policy of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in making loans without consulting the municipalities in which improvements are to be constructed, Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee and all the members of the Board of Estimate are today on record in opposition to the proposed federal loan for a tunnel under the North River and to the promised loan for a housing development in the Bronx.

The Board of Estimate voted unanimously to ask the corporation to defer action on the proposed loan until the city has had an opportunity to present its side of the case.

"There is absolutely no reason for building this tunnel now, just as there is no reason for the Bronx housing scheme," Mr. McKee declared. "We have no shortage of housing in that borough. Actually, we find that nearly every house has at least one vacancy. We have no slum conditions in the Bronx, either.

"The Federal Government should consider the welfare of the city. Except in emergency cases, the R. F. C. should confer with the municipalities before financing public improvement. We are supplying the moneys through taxes for projects which will tend to damage our property values and work a great harm on our community. Just because a project will aid in putting men to work, it should not be considered if its bad results outweigh the good."

Coolidge to Speak Again for Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 5—"In response to popular request," former President Coolidge has been scheduled to deliver a final radio appeal on Monday evening, Nov. 7, for the re-election of President Hoover.

Mr. Coolidge will speak from his home in Northampton, Mass., Monday evening, on the same program on which President Hoover will deliver his last campaign message to the country. This program will be carried to every section of the country on a national radio hookup.

In making the announcement at Republican national headquarters here yesterday, Mr. Everett Sanders, national chairman, said:

"Ever since former President Coolidge delivered his Madison Square Garden speech, on the night of Oct. 11, national headquarters have been deluged with requests to "Get Coolidge to talk again." With the tremendous swing to the President's cause in the last two weeks, the appeals to hear from Mr. Coolidge have been multiplied by the hundreds."

When the Miller Used to Whistle Up a Breeze

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Keystone-Underwood

THUMP AND CLACK OF WINDMILL AGAIN HEARD

Situated in Hertfordshire, Southern England, This Centur-Old Mill Has Been Restored as a Public Show Place.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARKLEY, Herts, Eng.—Through the generosity of Mr. William Booth of Arkley, a windmill here has been restored. The old mill is situated in one of the loveliest spots of Old England, and its restoration is characteristic of an effort that is now being made to preserve these relics of a former social and economic period.

SILENT GARNER PROVES PUZZLE TO POLITICIANS

Has Said Little During Campaign—Why?—That Is What Puzzles

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 — The Democratic vice-presidential candidate, Mr. John N. Garner, prepared today to go to his home in Uvalde, Texas, to vote apparently determined to adhere to the last moment to that strange strategy of silence which has provided the outstanding enigma of the entire compaign.

He has spent the majority of the campaign quietly working in his office on business for the most part pertaining to the affairs of the House of Representatives, of which he is still Speaker.

No speeches are scheduled for his flying trip to Texas and his office staff indicated they would be surprised if he did anything more during the remaining three days than to address a few words of greeting to station platform groups on the way.

While his opponent, Vice-President Curtis, has been stumping the central parallel of states in an active campaign, Mr. Garner has made only one radio address, less than half a dozen speeches to visible audiences, along the route of the few trips he has taken to confer with the leader of the Democratic ticket, and a small number of statements given out—for the most part—directly from his office here.

Two explanations are always offered for the Garner silence. The first is that Democratic strategists, apprehensive of his supposed radicalism and irresponsibility, muzzled him to prevent any remarks which would make campaign fodder for the Republican attempt to brand them with the radical label.

The second explanation is that Mr. Garner himself was so convinced at the beginning of the campaign that the Democratic Party would win provided it didn't exhibit its famed genius for "snatching defeat from the jaws of victory" that he is simply following his own convictions in staying off the stump.

That he was deliberately muzzled for fear of radical statements seems difficult to believe in view of the arch-conservatism which has characterized his long career in Congress, and yet it is accepted here that the Republican strategy called for turning their heaviest guns on Garner in the opening stages of the campaign. The policy of silence has definitely eliminated a favorite Republican target.

The second explanation rests on an apparently well-authenticated report that Mr. Garner strongly urged Governor Roosevelt in the beginning of the campaign to adopt a policy of silence and to sit tight and ride in on a wave of opposition to the Republican Administration.

When the Governor disagreed with Mr. Garner on this strategy it is assumed that the two candidates agreed to go their own way, Mr. Roosevelt to stump the country in an energetic succession of tours and his colleague to watch events from the seclusion of the Speaker's office.

Whatever the real explanation is, both the Democratic candidates are apparently perfectly contented with their own strategy. Meanwhile Mr. Garner provides the country with the most unprecedented spectacle in recent political history, since in the memory of political veterans the Vice-Presidential candidate has always made more speeches than the head of the ticket.

Effect of Culture Studied at Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5—Students from 11 countries, who hold the Doctor of Philosophy degree or its equivalent, have assembled in the Yale Graduate School and, under the direction of Prof. Edward Sapir, anthropologist, are studying the effect of culture on individuality. Funds for this project have been supplied by the Rockefeller Foundation.

This course is open only to the fellows who have been sent to Yale for the course by the Rockefeller Foundation. They are: Andras Angyal, Hungary; Walter A. J. Beck; Germany; Theodore P. Chitambar, India; Bingham Dai, China; Leo Ferrero, Italy; August W. Gierlichs, Germany; Henry E. Halvorsen, Norway; Michiji Ishikawa, Japan; Ali Kemal, Turkey; Jan Krzyanowski and Max Weinreich, Poland; Nillo Maki, Finland; and Robert Marpollin of France

Additional grants have been made by the Rockefeller Foundation to Cecil H. Driver of London to make a study of the philosophical assumptions of English and American political thinkers from Hobbes to the present day; to Rudolph M. Gut of Zurich, Switz., for work in the theory of algebraic numbers; and to Ursula H. McConnell of Queensland, Australia, to make a study of symbolism particularly in relation to kinship and language problems.

KENTUCKY APPEAL DENIED

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 5 (AP)—The latest threat of court action to block the election of Kentucky's nine Representatives-at-Large next Tuesday was removed yesterday when the Court of Appeals denied the application of Mr. Frank B. Russell for an injunction to compel the Secretary of State to certify him as the Republican Congressional nominee in the Third (Louisville) District.

AMERICAN VOTE NEVER REACHES EUROPE'S RATIOS

Electoral System Shelves Popular Plurality as Deciding Point

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—The capital of the United States—a city of 400,000 persons—has no vote in the forthcoming election. The complete disenfranchisement of the District of Columbia came about through one of those electoral freaks that had its origin in early history. It illustrates one reason why the percentage of American voters who really vote is smaller than in countries abroad. A study of the United States electoral system reveals that the relative smallness of the American percentage cannot be entirely ascribed to so-called personal "apathy."

The maximum potential American vote, based on 1930 statistics, would be just under 70,000,000, or to be exact 68,000,000. However, no one expects anything like that number to vote. In the 1928 election only about 36,000,000 ballots were cast, or 55 per cent of the eligible voters. In 1928 also considerably fewer voters went to the polls than had registered. Those registered numbered about 42,500,000.

This year a new high record of registrations has been set, with a figure of 47,000,000. The number of voters, however, will presumably be considerably smaller.

Well, then, why don't the voters vote? That is the question commonly asked. Probably the first answer in the United States is that voters believe that the election in their state is a foregone conclusion, so that their vote is useless. When a German, an Englishman or a Frenchman votes, his vote is recorded nationally; when an American votes his vote is recorded by states. President Hoover, for example, may get 2,000,000 votes in New York State next Tuesday, but if Governor Roosevelt gets 2,000,001 votes, the entire 47 electoral votes of the Empire State go to the Democrat, and the 2,000,000 votes for Mr. Hoover are wasted, so far as practical politics are concerned.

Elections, however, are close in New York, so there is a reason for bringing voters to the polls there; but in a state that habitually goes Republican, like Vermont, or Democratic, like Georgia, there is small inducement for the minority to put itself on record. The majority party fails to bring out its full strength for the same reason. The odds are too uneven to be interesting.

This is one answer then to the question why only about 55 per cent of American voters vote, as against 80 per cent in Germany and England. A movement to abolish the electoral college and give the election to the candidate with the highest popular vote would be needed before minority groups in states like Vermont or Georgia can make their ballots effective.

States' Highways To Get $72,000,000 In Federal Funds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Allotment of $72,000,000 of federal emergency highway funds to the states up to Oct. 29 was announced yesterday by the Department of Agriculture.

At the same time, the Bureau of Public Roads said other projects to be carried on under the $120,000,000 emergency appropriation are ready for approval. It required that 25 per cent of the money apportioned to each state remain unallotted until Nov. 1, unless a reserve has been established from other sources to insure employment during the winter months.

By states the apportionment and what they got, respectively, included: Arizona, $1,760,771, $1,318,479.04; California, $4,667,188, $1,930,813.57; Colorado, $2,258,613, $57,309.70; Connecticut, $778,806, $349,483.16; Delaware, $600,000, $321,657.15; Idaho, $1,505,912, $975,548.22; Illinois, $5,082,847, $4,426,606.12; Indiana, $3,058,980; Iowa, $3,171,504; $3,091,600; Kansas, $3,265,048, $2,069,531.41; Kentucky, $2,264,637, $2,111,620.89; Maine, $1,670.79, $709,310.44; Maryland, $1,019,570, $407,422.85; Massachusetts, $1,716,612, $1,699,104.63; Michigan, $3,779,706, $2,172,332.80; Minnesota, $3,368,559, $2,671,000; Missouri, $3,753,453, $1,821,655.96; Montana, $2,525,071, $1,959,855.75; Nebraska, $2,544,773, $1,203,128.10; Nevada, $1,575,756, $548,800.90; New Hampshire, $600,000, $212,485.68; New Jersey, $1,657,733, $1,657,580.61; New Mexico, $1,965,473, $763,552.41; New York, $6,059,238, $6,059,238; North Dakota, $1,933,901, $1,830,778.53; Ohio, $4,490,175, $2,812,570; Oklahoma, $2,888,723, $596,561.70; Oregon, $2,001,740, $791,004.40; Pennsylvania, $5,267,000, $3,088,700; Rhode Island, $600,000, $600,000; South Dakota, $2,004,573, $1,472,693.39; Texas, $7,664,621, $3,839,538.65; Utah, $1,395,331, $699,566; Vermont, $600,000, $231,900.80; Washington, $1,920,470, $944,431.54; West Virginia, $1,323,912, $1,179,507.46; Wisconsin, $2,991,076, $2,450,049.36; Wyoming, $1,541,561, $829,971.10; Hawaii, $600,000, $418,957.51. Totals—$120,000,000, $72,086,474.38.

Employment Gains In San Francisco

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5—Since San Francisco inaugurated its work-sharing campaign on Aug. 1, a total of 6801 employees have been enabled to hold jobs they would not otherwise have had.

This figure was announced Wednesday by Mr. N. R. Powley, executive vice-chairman of the San Francisco Employment Campaign Committee, as the result of reports tabulated from 1749 firms of the city. These firms represent 70 per cent of the San Francisco concerns employing in excess of 20 people.

The job-sharing movement, which has spread pretty well over the entire country, was started by the industrial and banking committee of the 12th Federal Reserve District during the latter part of July. Its results are becoming visible somewhat in advance of most similar efforts.

Panoramic Display to Picture Labor's Growth at World's Fair

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 5—The new type of exhibit that may be expected at the Chicago World's Fair, lively, colorful and at the same time informative, is illustrated in plans announced for the United States Department of Labor display.

"Education was never like this," spectators may be expected to say when they see the history of labor in the United States presented with the aid of colored lighting, an escalator, a panoramic screen and push buttons.

A description of the exhibit was given recently by Miss Grace Phelps of the department, here to work out details. The central feature will be a modernistic pyramid of frosted glass, said Miss Phelps.

"This pyramid will have 13 tiers, the lowest representing the years before 1833," she explained. "The next seven tiers will represent the last century, while the topmost five will represent the future. The road which circles upward around the pyramid is symbolic of the progress made during the last century by the working man and his family, by the working woman and by the child.

"As a decorative screen opens and reveals the pyramid, figures representative of these three classes will emerge and begin their long and tedious climb upward. The figures will move by cable or concealed escalator with ratchets stopping at different points to show that progress—though eventually upward—has not been continuous or without setbacks.

"As they climb, a deep purple or violet color will flow behind the first circle of the pyramid, and the other colors of the spectrum will come on as the figures rise.

"Captions describing their progress will appear carved or etched on the glass. At the circle of yellow—the present day—the figures will turn and look upward to the tiers above.

"The top of the pyramid will flame into color and rays of light stream from the tip of the pyramid across the black canopy above. A screen will portray, in panoramic form, striking phases of the history of labor in this country and of the development of child welfare."

Other exhibits depicting the activities of the Department of Labor can be seen as the spectator pushes buttons.

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History of Georgia-Owned Railroad Tells Story of State's Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The history of the Georgia-owned railroad, which figured prominently in the Civil War, is told in a book recently printed under the direction of the Georgia Public Service Commission.

The book tells the story of railroad transportation in Georgia, from its start up to the present time, in tracing the career of the Western & Atlantic. It was first state operated, then leased by a company organized by former Gov. Joseph E. Brown. At present, it is leased and operated by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.

The financial aspects are gone into thoroughly; the appropriations by legislatures at various times, the cost of construction, expenditures for operation, revenue from operation, and payment to the State Treasury and for redemption of bonds are all dealt with. It also reports the results of operation by the different lessees. About 20 illustrations add interest to the book.

There had been no one, until an act of the General Assembly in 1915, designated a department of the State Government to supervise the railroad, to preserve carefully the road's contracts and records. Under this act the Georgia Public Service Commission, succeeding the railroad commission, was placed in charge of this data, after the Western & Atlantic Railroad (lease) commission completed its work and was discharged in 1920. Thus the files of the Public Service Commission contained much important material on the Georgia-owned road.

At length, the Public Service Commission, by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, was instructed to have its engineer, Mr. J. Houston Johnston, "compile in one or more volumes all data pertaining to the history of the Western & Atlantic Railroad. . . ." Having had close contact with the state railroad for many years, and having an extensive knowledge of the property and its records, Mr. Johnston was eminently fitted to write its history, which he has now completed, and printed under the title, "Western & Atlantic Railroad of the State of Georgia."

COLLEGE BALLOTING BACKS PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELAWARE, Ohio, Nov. 5—Ohio Wesleyan University students oppose immediate payment of the veterans' bonus and repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, results of a straw vote on issues involved in the present political campaign reveal. Repeal of the prohibition amendment was voted under, 999 to 157, while the bonus went to defeat, 765 to 177.

The students opposed debt cancellation but voted 903 to 242 for membership of the United States in the World Court. On the vote for President, Hoover received 925, Roosevelt 127, Thomas (Socialist) 117, and Upshaw (Prohibition), 4.

Children of Prohibition Era Found Ignorant About Liquor

Investigation in Seattle Elicits Fact That but Few Know What It Is or What a Drunken Person Is Like, Save by Hearsay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 5—Children who have been brought up under prohibition and who have not reached the age at which they are susceptible to wet propaganda, see present conditions in a light much different from that which wet partisans wish them to, if the reactions of 50 children from average families here can be used to form an example.

These children have seen few, if any, drunken persons. Liquor, intoxication, speakeasies, and bootleggers mean little to them. Things as they see them, if compared by an older person with conditions before prohibition, apparently are greatly improved.

True, when they become older, read newspapers, and mingle with older children and adults, they are apt to acquire an exaggerated impression of undesirable conditions. Graphic comparisons with the pre-prohibition days are then necessary to counteract this wet influence.

These younger children, however, indicate that, lacking this misleading influence and allowed to observe accurately and fairly, they form a positive impression of prohibition.

Purpose Was to Discover

This interview was not undertaken to prove something, but to find out. The children were told that this was to be a "piece for the paper," the purpose of which was to ascertain just how familiar they were with drunkenness. The test question had to be quite concrete: "Have you ever seen a person who was drunk?"

After the interviewing began it was decided not to ask children under 10 years of age nor over 14; the younger ones did not know what it was all about, and the answers of high school pupils were apt to be colored by partisan views on the subject. The findings here listed are based on answers from 50 children, mostly of 11, 12 and 13 years of age.

The children were from average city homes; the children of a carpenter, of a policeman, the driver of an oil truck, a plumber, a postal clerk, and of the unemployed, and others.

Every effort was made not to allow the predilection of the interviewer to influence the questioning. In fact, most children were anxious to appear worldly wise by having seen "one," like having seen a hippopotamus. A girl of 14 had never seen one, but she knew how they acted and she had seen them in the movies.

She Saw Sights in Canada

The first child interviewed, a formal little junior high girl, answered, "Yes, indeed I have seen many 'ntoxicated persons." It was an unexpected answer but it had been resolved to accept the answers no matter what they proved.

"You see," the young lady proceeded as one who enjoys an audience, "I've stayed with my aunt in Vancouver and have seen a lot. The children around here don't know about it. Once when a man got off the car and went down the street, he swayed from side to side and the girl next door who is 14 didn't know what was the matter so I told her; her two brothers had never seen an intoxicated person either."

For the purposes of research it is difficult to tabulate the children's experiences for their ideas on the subject were so vague; 10 different children confessed to never having seen a person intoxicated, but others answered like this:

"Yes, once, a man near the school grounds acted crazy and the children thought he must be drunk." Another child had seen some men "funning" and "laughing a lot" and she was "pretty sure" they were drunk. Another had seen "oodles" down where her father worked while she and her mother waited in the car; apparently she had taken the "oodles" of idle men milling about as intoxicated. When questioned by her surprised mother, she showed she had no notion of how an intoxicated man acted.

Most children were found to have curiosity about the matter, and nearly always answered promptly, "Yes, once up on —— Street, and another time when Daddy and I were coming home from the show."

"Yes, I've seen three. Once when we were downtown, and I saw two on the street when we drove to ——," another said.

Parents Prove Informative

In seven cases the mother had pointed them out as the dreadful example with "That was a common sight when I was a child." One high school pupil answered, "Yes, once. We were on the street car and a man on the street was wabbling around and mother said he was drunk"; and "Yes, once—well, I didn't really see her but we were down by . . . and Daddy said that a woman who was driving a car had been drinking."

In an effort to make the interviewing representative, paper boys and those of the Tom Sawyer type were visited as well as strictly home boys. Some of these had had a number of experiences but no boy was questioned who did not name the occasion on which he had seen people intoxicated!

Even a Huckleberry Finn boy who would "tell the world" that he had seen "plenty" immediately began to tell how, "once, down on the dock," and "another time at . . . Packing Plant" and "one Sunday at the ball game," he had seen them.

Another boy who stood on a busy corner and sold papers enumerated the occasions and a few days later came back and told how "there was another one that he hadn't mentioned." His father who heard the interview exclaimed, "When I was a boy of that age in Sweden I couldn't have named all I'd seen; it was an everyday sight."

Told of Hideous Sights

In most cases parents were interviewed incidentally and in every case but two their experience had been similar to the man from Sweden; "When I was a child of that age, it was a common experience." In several cases the parents confessed to suffering as children from drunkenness in the home. Many parents it was found, had told their children of the hideousness of the saloon days; over and over such remarks as this came from parents, "Oh, I hope it will never come back!"

The experience of parents and their children were different not only in frequency but in type; where the parents had known liquor as a part of the texture of everyday living, to the children of this generation it was found to be something apart and unique. In the majority of cases the experience of the children had been "down town," or "once when we were coming home late from Scout circus," or "once when we were going out to visit a battleship."

The children related surprisingly few instances with stills and bootleggers. Only two mentioned stills, two mentioned wild parties, and none spoke of bootleggers. Three mentioned neighbors who drank and one knew of "a house" where drinking went on. It was noticed that a still or house was marked much as children used to mark a "haunted house."

A saloon, of course, was never mentioned but one bright 14-year-old told how her mother when she was a little girl rode horseback to a "still," meaning saloon, to get her grandfather to come home. Two mentioned drunken driving.

In summarizing one might give definite and neat figures and say that 10 out of 50 had never seen an intoxicated person and that 17 had seen "one, once," for this was the result of the interviews. But it is quite possible that some who saw "one, once" may have clothed the occasion with their own fancy like the young lady who had seen "oodles"; it is equally possible that some children may have seen intoxication and not have recognized it.

"Oh, yes," answered one mother, "Patty has seen a neighbor who goes past here."

"Why, I never saw him that way!" exclaimed Patty.

One deduction, however, is definite and sure, to these average children, brought up under prohibition, liquor and intoxication are either—unknown—vague—or unique.

Drys Seek to Control Alabama Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BESSEMER, Ala.—A plea for the election of dry federal and state legislators in addresses by Mr. Arthur D. Chilton, Montgomery, and Mrs. Nellie G. Burger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., marked the closing session here of the annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of Alabama.

Mr. Chilton declared that state statutes are the "third line of defense" in the fight for prohibition. The first and second defense lines are the Volstead Act and Eighteenth Amendment, respectively, he said.

He urged that people "get fighting mad" in support of the dry laws. Candidates for Congress, the United States Senate and for state offices should be questioned on their stand on the prohibition question and supported accordingly, he said.

Mrs. Burger declared that after studying the Canadian plan of control, while on a trip to Toronto, she had found it unsatisfactory. She also urged support of dry candidates for national and state offices.

Baptist Organ Denies Charge of Being Wet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Denial that a recent widely published editorial in which the Baptist Courier, official organ of 300,000 South Carolina Baptists, was purported to indorse Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's views on prohibition, has been made by Dr. Z. T. Cody, editor of the publication.

The Courier editorial left no room for doubt as to the paper's opposition to any change in existing prohibition statutes, Dr. Cody explained, and added the prediction that if Mr. Roosevelt's ideas on prohibition were adopted "the country would be exactly where it was before the Eighteenth Amendment was inaugurated."

By omission of this latter statement, Dr. Cody contends, which was the point of the entire editorial, the dispatches failed to recognize the distinction between the Democratic nominee's stand on prohibition and his stand on temperance.

LUMBER STOCKS REDUCTION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—The Timber Conservation Board has received a report from its special lumber survey committee recommending a further reduction in stocks of lumber to the extent of 3,400,000,000 feet.

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

American Desks, 1725—1800

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THOSE who have eighteenth-century American furniture in their homes, or who are thinking of buying such things, often wish to know the characteristics of different types, so the age of any piece may be estimated and its distinctive features understood.

One of the most welcome articles for any home is an old desk, which may be prized not only for the excellent craftsmanship but for its daily usefulness. These pieces are often smaller than other old cabinet work and so can find places in those many homes which are somewhat restricted in size.

Through most of the century a type of desk with three or four drawers was most in favor. Noticing in turn the more important forms that appeared between 1725 and 1800, it may not be possible to attach precise dates to all of them. In most cases the best anyone can do is to name a decade or a quarter century within which the particular example was most prevalent.

A new style in furniture approaches popularity gradually, and passes out of fashion by degrees that may cover two or three decades. There are always "old-fashioned" people who cling to this or that inherited notion, and people who assume to ignore current fashions and who follow former ones for one reason or another, all of which retards still more the arrival or the passing of a mode.

The detail which places the next desk as in the 1725-1750 class is that

of its Dutch feet, on cabriole legs. These are features that belong to the so-called Queen Anne Style, and which continued in vogue for a generation after her reign ended.

The opening of trade with China

in the late 1600's brought many novelties to Europe. One of these was red or black lacquer, appearing on objects as large as small tables. The process of applying it became known and much furniture was gayly decorated in glossy black or rich red, carrying raised design in gilt. Desks of this sort date from 1725 to 1750.

The simplest and now the most common slant-top desk has feet of the bracket type, such as are shown in the next sketch. It is difficult to state when these were first made or when they were discontinued, but a fair estimate for most cases would

be 1750-1780. The form has been vigorously revived in recent years.

Claw-and-ball feet had become an established practice on almost all pieces of English furniture about

1750-70. As this serpentine front desk of mahogany is American, it may date as late as 1780 or as early as 1760.

A desk with an upper portion

containing doors and book shelves is called a secretary desk or a bureau bookcase or a slant-top scrutoire with cabinet top. The second name is English while the other two are heard in America, where common practice favors the first. The sketch shows one with bulging sides and front known as bombé. The claw-and-ball feet and the carved and columned upper portion place this within the years 1750-70.

The two decades just mentioned will apply also to the following five examples of block-front desks of American make. The first has one wide drawer above and three nar-

row ones on each side of a deep recess, the fronts of all the drawers having a pronounced projecting portion, which is called blocking. The feet in this case are the simplest form of the bracket class. This is called a knee-hole desk.

A block-front desk on which the two end panels are convex or pro-

jecting, while the center portion is concave or recessed, and is of the same dimensions. Block-front pieces are likely to have brasses of extremely large size, as this one has.

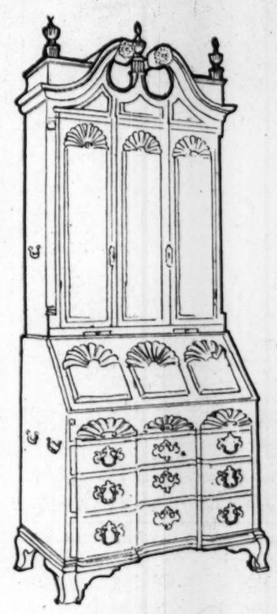
Like the flat-top desk or writing table previously described, this one was probably intended for a lady's use. The front of the top drawer swings to a horizontal position to form a writing surface. This and the two following sketches show some of the most distinguished American

cabinet work, Newport sharing highest honors with Philadelphia in this craft.

The blocking on the front of the desk below has been continued onto the lid, where the panels end in deeply carved semicircular shells, a similar feature being found on the sketch immediately preceding. Both have the ogee bracket feet which are peculiar to these extraordinarily fine pieces, most of which have been

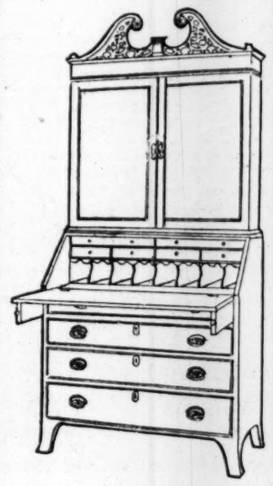
traced to two cabinet makers of Newport, Rhode Island, John Goddard and John Townsend.

Perhaps the most famous of the Newport block-front pieces is this secretary bookcase, which has three



series of blocked panels, each ending in a finely carved, conventionalized shell. The desk front, the lid, the door fronts of the upper portion, are each thus ornamented.

The next piece has the peculiar French feet, which were introduced by Heppelwhite, although the upper portion has a pediment or scroll top which suggests Chippendale's design.



Thus we are forced to date this piece between 1790 and 1800.

Another Heppelwhite design is a desk which when it is closed looks like a large chest of drawers. When open, the draw front becomes the

writing surface, with generous storage section accessible. Made from 1790 to 1800, this type usually had French bracket feet and carried oval brasses, which were in common use after 1780.

A form of secretary which appeared in the late 1700's has a shallow bookcase portion which leaves

a horizontal section in front of it. This opens to make a writing surface which is double its own width. The example is not definitely either Heppelwhite or Sheraton, but is fairly typical of the practice of the decade. Cabinet-makers were inclined to take details of design from wherever their fancy was pleased. Dutch feet may be found on block front desks, for example, although 20 years out of date.

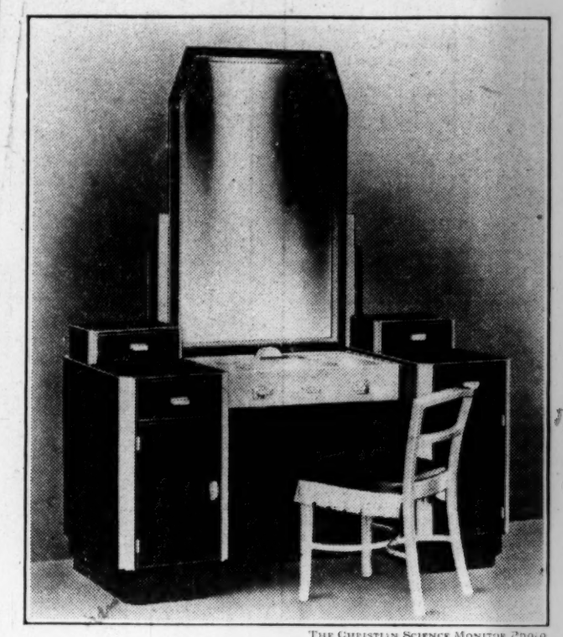
The small compartments of Heppelwhite and Sheraton secretaries are often inclosed by flexible shutters known as tambour doors, made in the same manner as modern roll-tops of desks. There are only two drawers here, instead of four, and longer legs than in preceding examples. Thus reappears in substance the form of the chest-on-frame of 50 or 60 years earlier and which has been largely discarded as a model meanwhile.

A type of desk occasionally met is that shown below, which has a hinged, box-like section just below the doors. This swings up and outward, forming a writing surface and containing storage space. Made, like the preceding, about 1790-1800.

It would require hundreds of illustrations to show all the variations from the examples which are shown here. These may serve, however, as representative of the forms which were made during the 75 years preceding 1800.

In a previous article the development of the desk in America was traced from the earliest ones that are known to those noticed here. It was shown that the first were merely flat-topped boxes of convenient size, sometimes carved on the front and on the ends. These are sometimes called Bible boxes, but there seems to be good reason to class most of them as we have.

A slanted top was a change that made the box easier to work on; then, as writing became more common and people acquired more conveniences, the desk-box was placed on a frame, bringing it to comfortable sitting height. Also, one or two drawers were in time placed below the box section, which was divided into compartments; but the inclined top was still hinged at the upper edge, on examples made as late as about 1725.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR PHOTO

Black as An Accent

ANEW and crisply modern note is being used by decorators in simple as well as elaborate rooms. The homemaker knows how well her pastel table linens are set off by black-based glassware or by black salad plates and centerpiece. Even a white cloth, so accented, seems more dazzling white by contrast as well as smartly modernistic with its black and white color scheme. Likewise a touch of black is effective in rooms. It brings out the delicate colors in a mellow room and adds a decisive note to one brilliantly color-spattered.

But this note should be lightly touched. It is most effective when restrained. An etching in a narrow black frame is one possibility. Sometimes the etching alone, framed in the present vogue by a sheet of glass fixed to the wall with silver pins, is sufficient. Bold block prints in narrow black frames are another choice, but they should be hung in a room which can stand more than a small amount of black. The home typically colonial can also be accented by black-framed pictures. Godey prints thus framed are quaint but sufficiently strong to add the necessary character. Silhouettes, hung in pairs are also adequate.

Black may be introduced into a room by lamp shades, when they are used frankly for decorative purposes alone, by tall slender black candles and by gleaming black glass or enameled boxes of the sort that are carelessly placed about on small or large tables.

A Steel Dressing Table-Lavatory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

SOMEWHAT frequently nowadays do we notice forms of furniture that differ radically from traditional types. This is a natural sequence of the changed modes of living, which have taken families from spacious houses of three floors and placed them in smaller quarters on one level. As rooms have come to have double uses, or triple, so the furniture that is in them has, in some cases, multiple utility.

A dressing table and lavatory combined, to be placed in a bedroom, bathroom or dressing room, is a recent addition to new forms in furniture. Made of steel and modern in design, the "vanadoir," as it is called, comes in different color combinations and finishes, and is wired for electrical accessories.

The lavatory portion, in white or pastel vitreous china, is flanked on either side by generous cupboard and drawer space. A unique feature is the position of the control handles for hot and cold water and drain. These are on the front vertical side of the bowl. A removable screen cup in the vent at the bottom of the bowl prevents the loss of jewelry down the drain. A rack inside one of the cupboard doors holds towels and face cloth. The mirror, above the lavatory, gives a full-length view. The plumbing, which is concealed, can be reached easily if necessary.

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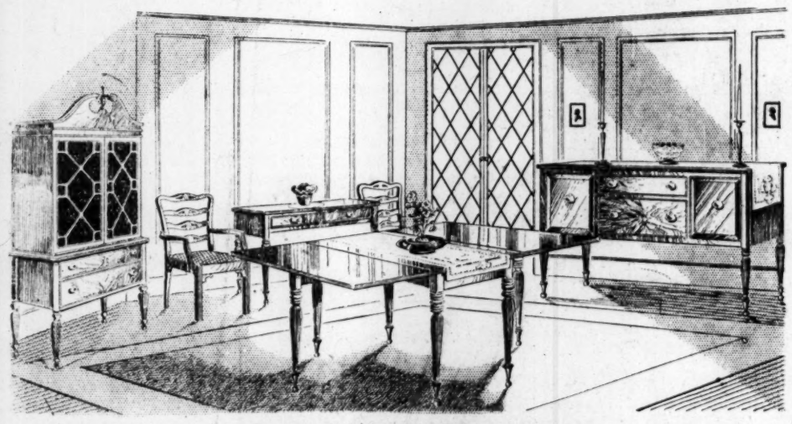

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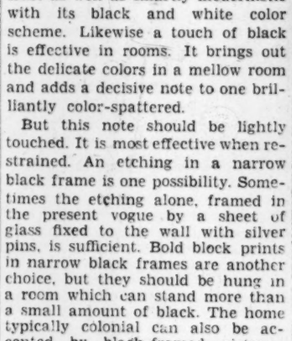

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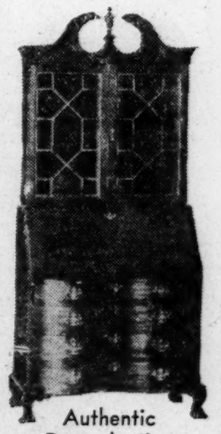

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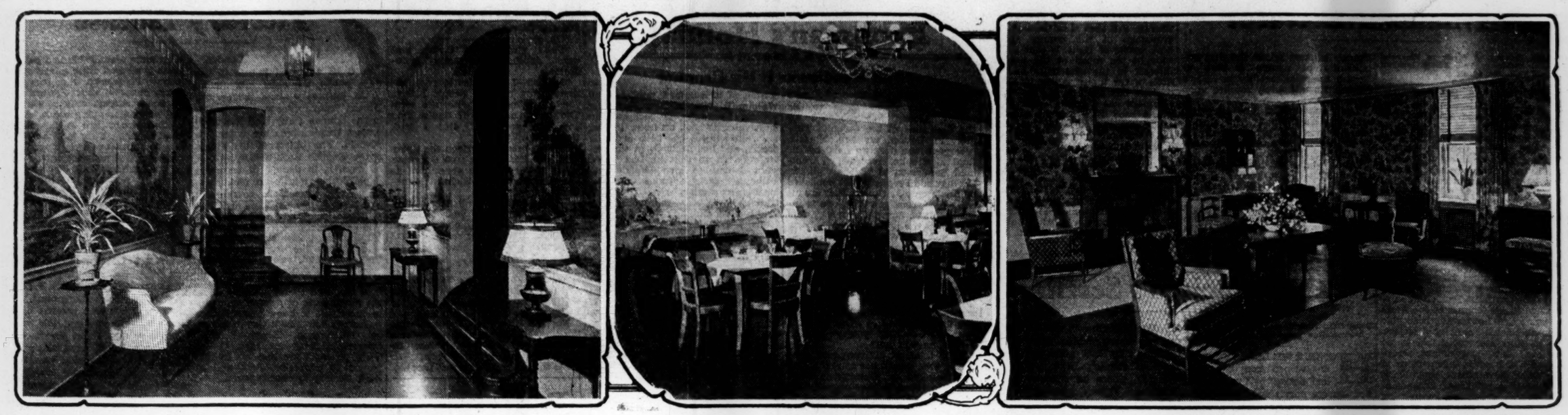

Courtesy of Mrs. Ralph Small to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. By Henry Fuermann & Sons

Suggestions of a spacious home greet those who enter the lobby of the Y. W. C. A. residence in Chicago. At the left this lobby is seen, with its mahogany furniture of eighteenth-century types, the settee covered with gold and green damask and the scenic wall paper in dull green and beige. The dining room has likewise been treated in a manner to make it as homelike as a large room can be. Chairs and small tables in the Biedermeyer style, walls and ceilings a vivid blue, scenic wall paper in sepia tones, together make a lively and hospitable effect. Adjoining the dining room is the lounge in French Provincial manner, gay in its scheme of red and white, colors which are conspicuous in the wall paper and in the chair coverings

An Institution That's Homelike

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

IT MIGHT never occur to you to find in a Y. W. C. A. residence attractive ideas for decorating your own home. In line with the modern tendency to de-institutionalize institutions, at least in outward appearances, it is not at all out of the way to step into the lobby of a new Y. W. C. A. residence such as the one recently opened on the West Side in Chicago and find yourself on the threshold of a beautiful, tastefully furnished home—not just a dormitory for working girls.

It was the wish of the anonymous donor of the new Chicago residence that it should be a homelike, beautiful place where any girl would be proud to live and where under the influence of lovely surroundings, she would come to have an appreciation of beauty that would some day find expression in her own home.

The lobby which supplies the keynote for the entire building might easily be the front hall of a private residence of the Georgian type. It is dignified yet not too formal in feeling. The walls are covered with an interesting scenic paper in dull green and beige, above a painted dado. A settee covered in gold and green striped damask, eighteenth century chairs and tables, lamps with metal bases and parchment shades, plants on graceful pedestals, create just the proper entrance feeling.

On the floor below is a dining room, which is one of the gayest, most inviting dining rooms you could imagine, its walls and ceiling painted a brilliant blue, which takes on a remarkable jewel-like appearance under artificial light. This is supplied by central chandeliers, and by large chromium urns on pedestals, which throw the light up onto the walls, creating a strikingly beautiful effect. Although the room has no windows, a delightful feeling of vista is secured by recessed panels along the side walls, covered with a French wall paper in sepia tones, representing scenes along the coast of Villefranche. The little figures of the peasants and fishermen are picked out in bright shades of water color. The table lamps of silvered glass have touches of red on their white parchment shades, and the furniture is Biedermeyer. It is interesting to know that the decorator, Mrs. Ralph D. Small, obtained her own ideas for this room in a little tea room in Paris.

Adjoining it is a charming lounge done in the French provincial manner, as gay in feeling as the dining room and just as unusual in its color scheme of bright red and white. This is carried out in the minute details, even to the white Venetian blinds, which have red pull cords and tape. The walls are covered with a red and white toile paper above a white painted dado, of which the window hangings are an exact match in color and pattern. The chair coverings and cushions are either of red and white figured material, or plain red, while the lamp bases and shades are white.

A Young Couple's Small Apartment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"ONE room done in the modern style is enough, but to have a whole apartment in bold squares and dashing colors is too much," is a remark often heard. To be sure, in a large apartment one can afford to risk one room on something completely different because the family is not compelled to spend all of its time in the same setting.

But what is to be done if the home has shrunk to such small dimensions that the whole living quarters are comprised in one or two rooms? Must the small apartment go along in the same stereotyped way, being more or less like all the others? On the contrary, a small apartment can be furnished in excellent taste and totally different from the average small living quarters, by choosing furnishings of the modern trend, provided several precautions are observed.

Chairs, for instance, in light-colored woods give quite a distinction. Especially if there are a few curves in the arms or backs they will lend a more homey atmosphere than if they are extremely angular. Fabrics are coming on the market having modern designs in much more diffused patterns than formerly, and which are quite restful. Colors to be used must necessarily be subdued for the continuous companionship which limited quarters impose.

Careful Attention Given Each Detail

In Madison, Wis., was seen recently an apartment consisting of living room, bedroom, dinette and kitchenette, where all these points had been considered. It was a charming bit of home. We were told, moreover, that each piece of furnishing was bought with an eye to its place in the hoped-for future house and that a rigid budget was strictly adhered to.

"The quality of the color is the main thing when decorating a small apartment in the modern fashion," the young couple planning their new home were told by their aunt, Miss Mary E. Hipple, interior decorator in the Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

"Colors must be toned down to give a restful atmosphere. They need a certain quality, arrived at only by careful thought and elimination. They should not be dull yet not too vivid, for when they are to be lived with day in and day out they must be restful. If the whole apartment is made a unit by covering the floors in the same manner throughout and by using more or less the same basic colors, an effect of spaciousness will be achieved."

The key for the complete color combination was taken from the bedroom wall paper. Peach, light yellows, cream and pale rose gave a background for little dashes of green and lavender in a modern pattern of ovals and curves, softly diffused. The aim, then, was to have all incoming fabrics in curtains, chairs and floor coverings in these same general tones, excluding anything which would clash or obtrude itself too much.

A delicate green was chosen for the ceiling of the living room. The walls down to the wainscoting were calcimined pale peach. The low wainscoting consisted of bands of color running parallel with the baseboard. The lightest hue was at the top, and was just a little darker than the peach walls, while the darkest hue at the bottom which blended into the rose brown of the carpet. Between the bands were inch strips of cream-painted wood.

The wall of the fireplace curved out into the room in modern style with no mantel, and the same narrow strips of cream-painted wood were run from fireplace to ceiling. Modern Swedish pewter light fixtures were the only wall decoration added above the fireplace.

Within these faint peach walls, shaded to the rose brown of the carpet, were placed some honey colored aspenwood furniture with modern lines and some cherry pieces. An Oriental Dagestan rug, because of its little geometric designs and harmonizing hues, fitted into the modern background surprisingly well. The pair of aspenwood cabinets were stationed one on each side of the fireplace, upholding a turquoise blue porcelain rooster in one case and a blue-green lamp in the other. There was also a modern chair, upholstered in a new washable fabric in a honey-colored twill weave, and an aspenwood desk.

Bookcase Designed for Its Place

Since no home is complete without a bookcase, Miss Hipple designed one of cherry wood harmonizing with the dark streaks in the aspenwood. Interest was achieved by having shelves of different lengths and heights interspersed with little open spaces and small doors which swing down.

As there were many windows and it was desired to have the draperies rigged to pull over the windows at night, thus occupying a large portion of the wall space, the material selected was of a small, unobtrusive pattern. It was cretonne with a modern figure, rather indistinct in its lovely blending of lavenders and greens on a cream background.

The Bedroom and the "Dinette"

In the bedroom an unusually low dressing table was draped in quaint Normandy check and before the table a low slipper chair was used. This made it possible for the tall, low-hung mirror to serve the person sitting at the table and also provide a full length mirror for one standing at a little distance. Daintiness was gained in this room by making curtains for the windows of two shades of point d'esprit—peach and pink—one above the other.

Color, it was admitted, had made the apartment. And while the pieces of furniture served their purpose well in this transitional home they could easily find appropriate nooks and corners in the expected future house. Would not the aspenwood go well in a sun parlor; the dinette cherry table and chairs in a breakfast room or porch; the sofa, where was the greatest investment, in the living room?

Courtesy John Wanamaker to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The forms in which coral is carved are determined in part by the branching of the raw material. These twin figures, about eight inches in height, stand on a base of carved ivory. Their soft reddish-pink tones and delicate modeling make them of uncommon interest

In the Chinese Manner

EVER since the Orient became known to people of Europe and America, there has been a continual desire for the many forms in which the arts of China appear. Whether or not one is sure of the purpose of an object or is acquainted with the significance of its decorations, there may still be strong attraction in its shape and in the nature and colors of its material.

The carvings of wood, ivory, jade, crystal, quartz, lacquer, make up the class that is noticed most in our shops. Each has its peculiar quality of substance and tones that allows it to become a welcome detail of a home interior. Then there is always our wonder at the skill of hand that produces intricate designs by the simplest of means, possibly just as was done by the same craft 3000 years ago. If one cares to learn the symbolism of the figures, flowers and other things of nature, there is another opportunity for enjoyment available.

Fits All Decorative Schemes

Any sort of a decorative scheme can be aided by some one or more of the numerous types of Chinese carving, for the materials run from the finest to the coarsest in texture and include many colors. In the jades alone the scale is from white to deep shades of spinach green. Quartz supplies rose, green and amethyst, while carnelian may show from milk white to dull red in the same object. For purity of unmixed tones, and fineness of material, there are the soft reddish pink of coral and the compact body of cream-toned ivory. It seems almost beyond belief that there could exist naturally in masses anything of such flawless transparency as rock crystal, another of the semiprecious minerals that the Chinese carve into vases, bowls and statuettes. It is costly even in small shapes but its surpassing purity makes it highly effective in suitable surroundings.

China's Highest Form of Art

The paintings done on silk in panels which may be framed for wall hanging, set into screens or hung frameless in the usual Chinese way, offer another means for using these oriental accessories. They are based on artistic conceptions wholly different from our own, and come from traditions that extend far into a remote and hazy past. Their delicate tones and brushwork and their accuracy in picturing human figures and things of nature are endlessly alluring. Their subtleties often baffle our curiosity, but any example of merit offers much pleasure both in itself and as an element of difference in types of decoration.

More often utilized in western homes than any other Chinese things are pottery and porcelain, which have been prized ever since they first became known as China ware. The term soon was shortened to china, as the porcelain that had been made for ages in the Far East came to be the goal of all makers' efforts in Europe. In the present day ceramics that are brought from the same lands there is much of the old character. Though all production there is affected by the methods and standards of the West, the strong national tastes which are so definitely Chinese mark even the least desirable of their output.

Fabrics and Needlework

The diversity in which Chinese decorative art is produced allows it to find places in many parts of an American home. Fabrics of rare weaving or needlework, whether very old or quite modern, may still be in the historic manner. They carry a peculiar vigor in patterns and colors and are of an exotic and enlivening character that contrasts effectively with American or European furnishings. The rich masses of color in embroidery on its background of satin are quite as pleasing at a distance as are the skillfully wrought and closely packed stitches when seen from close at hand.

The fabrics of China do not seem to us the marvels they did to people of two or three centuries ago, unless we think of the superlative weaves that were made in those early days. Such are even more highly prized now, but they are antiques. We are thinking of those less costly things in different classes that are available for the modest home of today.

It is as bases for table lamps, that carved figures and fine vases seem to be most satisfactorily utilized. Some metropolitan shops have done this with such excellent taste that the shaded lamp gives the impression its purpose is to illuminate the carving rather than to employ the figure as a support. The strong lighting given to the figure in this manner is especially pleasing if the carving is cut from one of the translucent minerals that have already been mentioned, when an apparently endless range of tones are brought out.

Among the early importations from China were wall hangings of paper that were first bought by European traders almost 400 years ago. The panels used, in Chinese houses were adapted later to suit western homes which in the late 1700s preferred all-over patterns. Such of those as now remain are greatly prized and some have been copied with the greatest precision in a few examples recently seen at John Wanamaker's.

It seems that whoever desires something of the oriental in their home can find it in many different forms, materials and colors. Small carvings, shallow bowls or trays, bits of metal work in bronze or copper, boxes of lacquer in many sizes, are some of the lesser things available at minor cost. In carvings of larger size, the substance, age and skill in execution determine value which may reach high figures or in other cases be comparatively modest. Of paintings, fabrics and embroideries, the same is true—that one may obtain effective oriental accents in a decorative scheme at comparatively small cost, or, if their tastes and purses so indicate, very rich and costly articles may be chosen for the same end.

C. G. B.

Chinese Art At Auction

THOSE who are familiar with the extremely high quality of Chinese art carried by Roland Moore Inc. of New York City will learn with interest that a collection of about 400 items from his stock will be sold at the American Art Association, Anderson Galleries, on the afternoons of Nov. 17 and 18, with a presale exhibition from Nov. 12.

The catalogue lists chiefly porcelains, pottery, bronzes, and semi-precious mineral carvings. Some of these appear as beautiful lamps with fittings and shades, designed with the artistic taste for which this house is well known. An outstanding piece is a superb K'ang-hsi "green hawthorn" vase (1662-1722) from the collection of King Alfonso XIII and originally a gift from the Emperor K'ang-hsi to the royal family of Spain. There is also a pair of imperial Ch'ien-lung (1736-1795) famille rose temple vases, from the same collection, taken out of Spain when Alfonso left for Paris.

A Table That Went West

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

IT IS always a joyous occasion for a collector of antiques to "make a find," to encounter an unusual or rare piece unexpectedly, so on discovering such a piece the writer experienced quite a thrill.

Asked by Mr. and Mrs. B——, who had been met at a sale, we went to their house to see an Empire table which they wished to sell, as they thought we might help them dispose of it. On entering the living room all thoughts of Empire tables vanished on seeing the New England highboy, tall clock and other treasures.

Remarking to Mr. B—— that his pieces were very lovely, he responded that they were not for sale, as they were heirlooms which he brought out from their former home in Boston, and they must go to his two sons when he had finished with them. "However," he continued, "I have a piece in the next room that is not an heirloom."

It was a narrow drop-leaf table of faded mahogany, had dainty tapering legs with a line of inlay and old square casters and was most pleasing in proportion. Stepping over to the table Mr. B—— tipped it up and said, "You may like to see the paper pasted on the bottom; the cabinetmaker's name is on it."

The paper proved to be a maker's label and was a well-preserved one. Framed by a border of scrolls and other ornamentation were these words very plainly printed:

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The man's name was unfamiliar then, but so much has since been learned. Evidently he was the son of Sewell Short, cabinetmaker, of Newburyport, who worked in 1773. Joseph Short was located as a cabinetmaker previous to 1812 at Brown's Wharf. At this time all the buildings in that locality were wiped out by a devastating fire. Whether he worked later and where has not been learned.

Mr. B—— told us he bought this table in 1896 from a lady whom he met in Boston. She was a descendant of a family whose ancestors were in the shipping business and had lived in Salem for generations.

In Bradley's Book of Entries, one finds her family name among such as Laskey, Pedrick, Salkins, Devereaux and others mentioned in the history of this country, especially in connection with shipping. L. V. C.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Financial Dictator

Montagu Norman: A Study in Financial Statesmanship, by Paul Einzig. London: Kegan Paul. 10s. 6d. net.

DURING the last year Mr. Montagu Norman, the governor of the Bank of England, has been one of the most discussed men in the world. His comings and goings between London and New York, or between England and Europe, have been remarked upon, and his least words dissected for possible hidden meanings. He makes no speeches. He avoids the interviewer. He is said to find private enjoyment in the rôle which has been thrust on him of a "mystery man."

The surprising thing is that this interest in his personality has been so recent. For since 1920 Mr. Norman has been a dictator wielding more power than Mussolini. Intrenched in his fortress at the Bank of England, he has usually been able to dominate his board of directors, who in turn are responsible to no one but their complaisant stockholders. The bank is independent of the British Government, to which it is, however, a privileged and sometimes almost irresistible adviser. Its use of the bank rate gives it control of the British exchanges and its lending power and central position in the money market confer on it incalculable influence abroad. At the center of this vast network of international operations stands Mr. Norman, the subject of this book.

* * *

The picture that we have is of a man of great strength of character and doggedness whose life has been molded under the traditions of the Bank of England. This self-sufficient institution, with its high code, its inherited ceremonial, its indifference to criticism—illustrated in the arrogant rule, "Never explain, never apologize"—found its appropriate head after the war in Mr. Norman. His source of strength, we are told, is not so much in his ability as a banker or a currency expert, as in his character, which is represented as typically British in its honesty and stubborn competence.

His great achievement lay in restoring the financial health of the depressed countries of central Europe. Here his friendship with Governor Strong and the sympathy of the Federal Reserve Board of New York secured him a powerful ally; England and the United States directed their policy jointly toward a common end. The task gave Mr. Norman the opportunity to carry out his project of building up or strengthening independent central banks in many countries, and securing coöperation among them. His "League of Central Banks" is compared by Mr. Einzig with the League of Nations. It became an instrument for preserving monetary peace and coöperation throughout the world.

* * *

The great difficulty was France. The Bank of France, unlike the Bank of England, has been the tool of a Government; and, unlike the Bank of England, it has pursued sectional and political aims. The author admits that Mr. Norman was not a conciliatory diplomatist. He offended the French, and took no steps to appease them; and the French bankers seized the first opportunity of aiming a blow at British financial stability in 1931, a blow which ultimately recoiled upon themselves.

That was one of Mr. Norman's mistakes, admitted by the author. Another was the policy which led to the premature return to the gold standard in 1925. And there is yet another, which Mr. Einzig does not fully admit—his tendency toward financial purism, which has made him think more about preserving the prestige of the pound than about providing adequate credit for British industry. The author suggests that he has been accused by one school of thought of tending too much toward deflation, by another of yielding too much to inflationary influence. But that is misleading. The gravamen of the charge against him, wrong or right, is that he has thought too much of the bankers' interest in the exchanges and too little of the industrialists' interest—that he has made money dear, and therefore has depressed prices.

The book is a brilliant piece of exposition, but it surely overstates Mr. Norman's power. Mr. Einzig does undoubtedly show—though it is not what he intended—that the power wielded by the Bank of England, and primarily by one man, is so vast that the British Labor Party may be justified in demanding that it should be controlled. Mr. Norman is an able man, a patriot, and an honest internationally minded man. But suppose he were not!

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

San Francisco's Settling

Beyond the Blue Sierra, by Honoré Willsie Morrow. New York: Morrow. $2.50.

HONORÉ WILLSIE MORROW has turned from biographical fiction, as instanced in her Lincoln novels and her study of Daniel Webster, to history and adventure in the early days of the far West. Her new novel, "Beyond the Blue Sierra," tells the story of the expedition sent out by the Viceroy of New Spain to make a permanent settlement at the port of San Francisco.

At the very time when English colonists along the Atlantic seaboard were boiling over into rebellion against the mother country, the King of Spain, through his representative in the New World, was seeking to extend and strengthen his holdings northward along the Pacific coast. There was special reason for speed in advancing Spanish colonization as far as San Francisco, for if Spain did not get there first Russia, or even England, would preempt the field.

The man intrusted with the command of this expedition was Col. Juan Bautista de Anza, frontiersman and Apache-fighter, who had won the attention of the Viceroy by discovering an overland route from Mexico to California.

He wrested out of the King's treasury the equipment he needed, and except for some difficulties about horses and mules, he began his march well provisioned. His chaplain was a misfit and a breeder of complaints, and the way was hard and dangerous, but he brought his band, thin, toughened but good-tempered, through the deserts and swamps and surrounding Apaches, through forest and snow and canyon pass, across the swift Colorado, over the blue Sierra, into the Mission settlement at San Gabriel, where he met the Governor of California, Rivera.

Here his hindrances began in earnest. Rivera was opposed to the making of any further settlements with a mission attached. Anza's orders involved the founding of a mission; they also directed him to work with Rivera. Finally Anza took all but 12 of his families as far north as Monterey and left them there while he went to make a final appeal to Rivera. Failing in that he set out on the heartbreaking ride back to Mexico City, 2400 miles, to lay the case of the expedition before the Viceroy. There he encountered an enraged Viceroy, exasperated—in spite of the genuine bond of friendship between them—because the task had not been completed and the San Franciscan settlement established. "Military docility" was Anza's fault, declared the Viceroy, who wanted results.

It turned out well, however, for as soon as Anza left northern California, Rivera relented and allowed Anza's lieutenant, Moraga, who had been left in charge of the expedition, to go on to San Francisco and plant the colony.

This has been told in many histories. Mrs. Morrow had made it a novel. She writes that though she has felt great interest in the study of diaries of the explorers and in going by burro and by wagon over Anza's trail, her chief interest has been in the inner life of the man Anza, in his ambitions, his doubts and decisions, and in his relations with the people he guided and with the Viceroy, Bucareli, who became his close friend. Mrs. Morrow has constructed a stirring tale around the character of Anza and given life to a man to whom history has given little more than a name.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

And Henderson Is His Prophet

WHEN Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's play "Too True to Be Good," was produced for the first time at the Colonial Theater, in Boston, on Feb. 29 last, "everyone was deeply moved by the final apostrophe," records Mr. Archibald Henderson in "Bernard Shaw: Playboy and Prophet," just published by Appleton . . . Generalities are always dangerous . . . This one is inaccurate . . . Some people were moved by the apostrophe . . . Some were not . . . We were not . . . At the time we commented that "when the final curtain falls the clergyman-burglar is still talking," and we complimented Mr. Hugh Sinclair, who played the part, on being able, in spite of the late hour, to hold the audience . . . Our emotion, you see, was under control . . . One opinion, you say . . . But you've studied Jevons, haven't you?

Since then, at Malvern and elsewhere, that speech has caused a deal of discussion . . . Opinion in England, too, seems to have been divided . . . Consequently it is interesting to find the speech made available in Mr. Henderson's book, for the first time, so far as we know, to the public . . . And we find it no more moving on reading than it was on hearing . . . Though we like the last words: "I must preach and preach and preach no matter how late the hour and how short the day, no matter whether I have nothing to say—" . . . But on the whole it seems to us a rather silly speech in a rather silly play, and we prefer John Tanner in his original form.

* * *

Nevertheless, in the most calorific days of a political campaign it is refreshing to pick up this book, which supersedes the author's earlier "Life and Works" . . . The publishers are insistent that the book is "authorized" . . . Lest there be any question about it, the jacket carries a photostat of a letter from Shaw which seems to put the matter beyond all possible doubt whatever.

Now there is no dearth of books on, or by, Shaw . . . This is Mr. Henderson's eighth . . . But apart from Shaw's own works as collected in the limited Ayot St. Lawrence edition of 30 volumes, published by William H. Wise of New York, the present biography is perhaps the most valuable book on Shaw to own . . . Its subject has been over the proofs, and has declared in the letter referred to that he has "done what I can to give (Henderson) authentic facts without hampering him as a critic" . . . The illustrations are very numerous, and they include many playbills and cartoons . . . Whether or not you agree with Mr. Henderson's evaluations, you must be grateful for the facts he has assembled.

* * *

Not the least important element in the book is the selection of letters not previously published . . . If you have read the Correspondence with Ellen Terry, or any other of the dramatist's communications to his friends, you know that his letters may be more Shavian than the plays, even than the prefaces . . . For example his note to Richard Mansfield who had rejected "Cæsar and Cleopatra":

"Oh, oh, oh!

"*Can't* play Julius Cæsar, and want another two-penny melodrama.

"I blush—I apologize to two continents for making people believe you a genius. My conscience cries 'Did'st thou not share? Had'st thou not fifteenpence?' I did: I had. Heaven forgive me!

"Well, Forbes Robertson shall play it in New York under your Cyranian nose; and it shall be announced as 'the play that beat Richard Mansfield.'

"Well, well, you shall have a nice, easy play, suited to your capacity, as soon as I can think of something. Hitherto, when I have read 'C. & C.' to people, and they have asked 'Is Mansfield going to play it? I have replied 'I don't know. I suppose so. Henceforth I shall say 'Mansfield!! Oh no: quite beyond him: I am writing a little melodrama for him.' I disown you . . ."

No; it's better not to beard this lion . . . Mr. Henderson never tried it much, as you will discover by going back to his "Table Talk" . . . He is the practically perfect prophet.

And Some Red Fire

Red Smoke, by Isaac Don Levine. New York: McBride. $2.

DESPITE its somewhat sensational title and its small size (the book contains 134 pages), Mr. Levine's work is a meaty and thought-provoking contribution to the growing literature about the significance and prospects of the new economic system in the Soviet Union.

In the dispute between optimists and pessimists about the Soviet economic future, Mr. Levine clearly belongs to the pessimistic camp. The basis of his pessimism is somewhat unusual; he flatly denies the existence of the vast natural resources with which Russia is usually credited. The main thesis of his book may be summed up in the following sentences:

"The economic geography of Russia has ever been the determining factor in the retarded development of her civilization. The natural limitations which have always made for her poverty and isolation from the West doom Russia to a future of relative backwardness. . . . Climatic extremes, arid wastes, marshy tundras, rockless steppes, the absence of maritime frontiers and of suitable harbors, flat rivers frozen over for long periods of time, and, finally, sheer distance are inherent handicaps to the development of a high technical level of civilization. All these handicaps are to be found in Russia."

In his low estimate of Russia's natural resources Mr. Levine seems to be on much more slippery ground, although he buttresses his case with citations from Russian technical works and from the original draft of the Soviet Five-Year Plan, which, as he correctly observes, few foreign commentators on Russian economics have read. One may liberally discount elements of overhaste, exaggeration and superficiality in recent Soviet reports of discoveries—which Mr. Levine ignores—and still not accept at face value Mr. Levine's sweepingly deprecatory estimates.

Another point which the author seems to overlook in his emphasis on the distance between many of Russia's centers of natural wealth and its present populated area is the distinct tendency for new cities to grow up around newly developed coal, iron and copper deposits. There is a definite eastward shift of the Soviet population at the present time, comparable with the westward shift in America after the Civil War.

There is no infallible method of appraising the results of such a crucible of social and economic change and experimentation as Russia has represented under the Five-Year Plan. An observer more sympathetic with Soviet ideas and philosophy might admit many counts in Mr. Levine's indictment and yet feel that the goal of an independently industrialized Soviet Union was worth a high price in human hardship and suffering. Everyone's judgments on this question are inevitably subjective.

Perhaps the most valuable service of Mr. Levine's little book is the punctures which it inflicts upon two inflated theories that have dominated much of the thinking and writing about the Soviet Union in recent years. One of these theories depicts Russia as a formidable colossus, prepared to flood the world's markets with a surfeit of all kinds of agricultural and industrial goods. The other regards the Soviet Union as an El Dorado of wealth for the foreign seeker of business. Mr. Levine may overstate his case and ride his ideas too hard, but he does bring forward enough facts about Russia's physical and other handicaps to upset any unquestioning acceptance of the extreme "Soviet menace" or "Soviet promise" theories, and by doing this he has paved the way for more balanced thinking on the subject.

W. H. C.

Literature in a Guidebook

The French Riviera, by Douglas Goldring. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.

MR. GOLDRING has the two-fold faculty of helping the tourist traveler and satisfying the literary-minded stay-at-home. If the reader is in the latter category he will find delight on the very first page of the introduction with its historical survey of that romance-scented land of Provence, while the tourist will find in the self-same introduction tips galore to make his peregrinations instructive and his sojourns comfortable.

For those who have a bowing acquaintance with that delectable country, the Valley of the Rhône from Avignon to Marseilles, as well as for those who may flatter themselves upon the possession of more intimate acquaintance, Mr. Goldring's urbane and philosophical asides will add vastly to the enjoyment of future visits. And the armchair traveler who dips into "The French Riviera" will find it a scholarly and withal most pleasantly readable description of an enchanting region, peopled by a sturdy race who persist in remaining unusual in the midst of a world stereotyped and prosaic.

Steeped though he be in the lore of the Provencal, the author is keenly observant of the present. He notices the little everyday things; that the people would not be so happy and contented with their long hours in shops if they were not at the same time enjoying themselves. He jumps easily from a description of Petrarch singing "songs to pretty women" to an explanation of the mistral and how very uncomfortable that cold wind can be.

There is charming naïveté in the admission of this veteran *voyageur* that he gets a thrill each time he sets himself comfortably in the train on the P. L. M.—that magic highway with Paris at one end and the Mediterranean at the other, and walled cities and gardens, châteaux and vineyards all the way between.

This guidebook by an antiquarian and scholar, with the viewpoint, if not the tastes, of an epicure, stands in a little niche all its own.

The Private Secretary's Manual, by Bernice C. Turner (New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. $4) contends that secretaries are made, not born, and that, provided the secretary is teachable and the employer helpful, the "perfect secretary" is not a myth but a definite possibility. The book's two purposes are to give the secretary necessary and reliable information and to acquaint the employer with aspects of secretarial work. In addition to information on spelling, pronunciation, grammar and letter-writing, instructions are given for sending telegrams and cablegrams, filing, making financial reports, ordering supplies, receiving office callers, making business trips, caring for money and accounts and proof-reading. There are also comprehensive chapters on the more personal phases of secretarial work. An index makes the manual still more valuable.

Literary License

London

AS IS now well known to the public, the chief talk among authors is about money. Mr. Gilbert Frankau, for example, writes in the London Daily Mail the usual protest that authors are being underpaid. The object of his attack is the English Book Society, which, he says, is in danger of becoming as pernicious an influence on authorship as its American counterpart and predecessor. What, he asks, can a Book Society do for literature? The answer, of course, is nothing. All literary prizes are bad if one does not get the prize. If one gets the prize—well, one is inclined to overlook the opportunities for corruption by cliques and commercial interests, and to talk largely about the advantages of getting the man-in-the-street to know about books.

One wonders how it was that Samuel Richardson, Henry Fielding, Charles Dickens managed to sell their books. They had no Sunday papers to advertise them and no Book Society to choose them.

* * *

But Mr. Frankau's real objection is that the author of a chosen book receives only half royalties because the book is sold in bulk at a bargain price to the society. Mr. Frankau says that he was told he would receive only half royalties, viz. 1s. As this amount, however, is the full royalty of most other wretched authors, I am afraid Frankau is only boasting. Unknown authors, unlike Mr. Frankau, have everything to gain; he is fortunate in requiring no artificial stimulus. The small percentage they lose in royalty they easily make up for in advertisement.

The Book Society must in fact be considered as an affably disguised publicity agency bringing with it that inevitable trail of hope and nepotism more usually associated with tariff boards. Some dominating personality, more remarkable as a publicity agent than as a critic, gently pushes forward his friends. Nice friends, no doubt, but what about literature? Of all books chosen, only a few have had any outstanding merit. A corruption of criticism in the interests of advertising sales inevitably leads to a corruption of artistic standards, and we are already seeing two kinds of masterpiece—Book Society "masterpieces" and the real thing. The highbrow and the lowbrow have always had a great deal in common; the Book Society middle-brow is to literature what the bourgeois was to the unfortunate Karl Marx.

* * *

Mr. E. V. Lucas in "Reading, Writing and Remembering" (Harper; Methuen. 18s.); and Mr. E. F. Benson in "As We Are" (Longmans. $3.50; 15s.) both compare present literary times with the past and hold roughly the above view about the Book Society. Mr. Lucas particularly criticizes the now common practice by which novelists review novels. Mr. Lucas says they should never do it unless they need the money. Was there ever known a novelist who didn't need the money? The other inducement is self-advertisement. They would not, of course, need the money if there were, as there used to be in Messrs. Lucas's and Benson's early days, periodicals which would publish serious works serially. Where is the magazine which would publish nowadays the equivalent of a Henry James novel? There are only about three magazines in England which publish even serious short stories. Novelists ought not indeed to review novels. The novelist-critic soon degenerates into a pontiff or a gossip.

Mr. Benson's book is a very superficial and rather redundant attempt to contrast post-war and pre-war, but on the subject of the lamentable influence of Arnold Bennett on criticism—and his excellent effect as an advertiser on sales—he is instructive and malicious. Here is a nice example of the retort courteous:

"The worst of him', said Arnold Bennett (referring to a book of Benson's), 'is that . . . . He can't . . . . Write'. I told him I had duly received his pronouncement: naturally it was a blow, but though much cast down, I knew that when he had spoken the matter was finished, so, as I couldn't write I thought I had better read, and I sent for one of his books. Then, to my despair, I found I could not read . . ."

* * *

As for Mr. Frankau, who cries in the headlines of the Daily Mail, "I accuse the Book Society," he has what no doubt he wanted; he also has spoken, he has had his advertisement. It is a curious thing that the old disguise of impenetrability so cultivated by authors has now been succeeded by an air of almost wireless garrulousness. Talk, as Arnold Bennett was the first to say, sells books better than anything else. In the meantime where is literature? Somewhere, no doubt, where the committees cease from troubling and publicity is at rest.

LICENSEE.

Provincial and Exotic

Jenny Wren, by E. H. Young. London: Cape. 7s. 6d. net.
The House Under the Water, by Francis Brett Young. London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d. net. New York: Harper.

THE English tradition of the novel draws its sustenance from the building up of character for its own sake, and sees this character through the glasses of social or moral dilemma. But to the thoughtful of the present generation the average traditional novel of character as it is now written has little to say. This would be true for example of the two novels here reviewed. Both depend first and last on character well and fully put together, both are by accomplished craftsmen and are admirable of their kind, but neither is in the last issue "significant." (Well, was Jane Austen "significant"?) These authors have their limits and must be judged within them.

"Jenny Wren" is, in rather a spinsterly way, wise, sad and humane; "The House Under the Water" is accomplished and romantic. In "Jenny Wren" Miss Young has taken two ordinary girls in a social dilemma of importance to the provincial town, and has with shrewdness and sympathy examined the development of their characters. Jenny and Dahlia live with their widowed, robust, common but overawed mother and make a bare livelihood by letting furnished rooms. Dahlia is a vital, humorous and delightful creature who makes the ridiculous best of any situation; but Jenny, more introspective and fastidious, is so devoted to the memory of an aristocratic father that she can only regard her mother and their home with shame.

* * *

Jenny is in short a prig and a snob, but she is also in every detail of her life an artist. And here we come upon the satisfying excellence of Miss Young: she gives her characters the qualities of their defects. Her sentiment is genuine. Furthermore, her book does not depend upon extraneous excitement and romance; the excitement lies in the progressive illumination of character, in the constant weaving and interweaving of everyday desires and contacts. The scene in which Dahlia by intuition learns of her sister's romantic love affair is a lovely example of what the power of this quiet illumination can do. There is excitement in the achievement of faithfulness to ordinary life.

The book has two defects: one that Jenny is really not strong enough to hold it together, the second (less important but illustrative of the first) that one is not made to see that the mother is the robust creature she is said to be. There is courage and wisdom in her, but she appears for the most part pathetic. Because she and Dahlia, the two most vital characters, are pushed slightly out of the picture a certain dullness creeps into the pages.

* * *

Mr. Brett Young is, on the other hand, vivid, romantic and thorough in the making of plot and character. His scene is the mountains of Wales, his chief character a man with Welsh and Provençal blood in his veins, who sets up as a country squire, fights his neighbors, neglects his family and goes through two fortunes before the story ends. He, like all Mr. Brett Young's people, is a well-balanced creation, his strength and weaknesses convincingly interlock. He and his wife completely dominate their children as characters, yet the children are well drawn if rather perfunctorily disposed of. The wife is an admirable foil. A Neapolitan of good family, paying the price for her marriage to a whirlwind, she is at first cold and impassive, then falls back upon the instinct for intrigue in her blood and finally emerges as a creature of statuesque control and courage.

Mr. Brett Young is just, down to the last farthing. He is a poet and there is not a dead line in the book. Yet, here again, the painting of brilliant and limpid pictures, the exploitation of character for its own sake—or rather of characteristics—is not enough. His glamour, his resourcefulness, his poetic equipment as a novelist, cannot conceal from us, when our pleasure is past, his essential superficiality. He goes a skin deeper than most novelists do, but that is not into the depths. It would be impossible to say what he believes, thinks, hopes, loves or hates from this book. One knows what he thinks has a glamour and he has the skill to make this engrossing. He certainly fulfills Mr. E. M. Forster's demand that a novelist should "bounce" the readers into acceptance. But for how long?

Christmas Bookshelf

The Picture Book of Poetry, compiled by Marjorie Barrows. New York: Rand McNally. $2.50.
The Picture Book of Rivers, by Allan McNab. New York: Macmillan. $2.
The Tale of Peter Rabbit, retold for little children to read by Edna M. Aldredge and Jessie F. McKee, and **Hansel and Gretel**, retold for little children to read by Marjorie Hardy and Emilie C. Bradbury. Cleveland, Ohio: Harter Publishing Co.
Sven the Wise and Svea the Kind, by Alice O'Reardon Overbeck. New York: Harper. $2.50.

WITH Christmas, like Prosperity, on the nearer side of the corner, the parental or avuncular eye may well be directed toward literary juvenilia. And let said parents, uncles, aunts or other relations be reminded that the Very Youngsters like their books plentifully pictured and powerfully colored. It is only the rare or the older child who finds his color in words and his pictures in description.

"The Picture Book of Poetry" blazons forth thus mightily—a color spread occupying every two pages and each well attuned to the verse illustrated. For instance, "Down a Sunny Easter Meadow" (Nancy Byrd Turner) is set in a burst of sunny yellow and delicate springtime greens and blue-greens, with the scampering Easter Bunny's whiteness repeated in cloudy-white foliage, and his black shadow accented by the black wings and tailfeathers of robins overhead. Each picture is equally gorgeous, in varied color harmonies, or, like the princesses in the older fairy tales, "each is more beautiful than the last." The only question is whether the pictures will outdazzle the poems, which are tested favorites and really a purer delight in themselves. Rose Fyleman, Walter de la Mare (represented solely by "Quack"), Carl Sandburg, Eleanor Farjeon, Vachel Lindsay, Marjorie Barrows (the compiler) and a host of others who know how to approach the young thought with singing vibrance are represented. The wise and earnest comments on "Poetry and Childhood," by Mr. Padraic Colum, will no doubt be brushed ruthlessly aside by the young reader and reserved for the parent-teacher contingent only.

"The Picture Book of Rivers," written and illustrated by Mr. Allan McNab, is only a little less high powered. The less lavish and infrequent color spreads are modified by much use of black-and-white, in vignettes, in full-page drawings and in a map of each river and its tributaries, which clothe formerly vague wriggly lines with distinct individuality. The famous rivers of the world are dramatized by text as well as picture. If the effect of this book is as disturbing as Apple-Faced Anne finds geography (because it makes her "want to see places") so much the better.

Of two other almost-all-picture-stories, "The Tale of Peter Rabbit," rewritten for the runabout age, stirs in this writer only a sad nostalgia for the earlier little Beatrix Potter volumes so daintily illustrated. Wouldn't the runabout child do better to wait till he is able to take his Beatrix Potter whole? The second is "Hansel and Gretel," rather overprettified and ornate. There is no hurry. The Brothers Grimm told this tale simply enough. Let the child read it when he is ready for it "as is."

"Sven the Wise and Svea the Kind" gives more play to the imagination. There are but two color plates and the rest (pictorially) is in black-and-white, all by Gustaf Tenggren, who, according to his name, must know his Lappland, the setting of the story. How excellent a thing it is to be able to write simple prose with the flavor of poetry, that can be enjoyed by children and relished by their elders. Here is the spirit of folk-tale in a land little exploited among English-speaking children. Lappland phrases spatter the pages. And a good thing, that. For children could be much more poly-lingual than they are, with the ignition plug of a little encouragement wisely connected. And it is a good story, too, worthy to join the great tales of childhood's library.

M. L.

A Guide to Mr. Eliot

The Poetry of T. S. Eliot, by Hugh Ross Williamson. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 5s.

MR. WILLIAMSON contends that English poetry of the future will be largely unintelligible to those unacquainted with the work of Mr. T. S. Eliot, and to forestall that dreadful possibility, he has written this handbook pitched to the intelligence of the average poetry reader. Commendable as his purpose is and (allowing for the exaggeration in his statement) desirable as an understanding of Mr. Eliot's poetry is today, one can only regret that the author should have adopted such an arrogant tone toward the Georgians at the beginning of his book. The gratuitous sneers in which he indulges at their expense will only drive away those readers who would benefit most from the exposition that follows.

The book as a whole is uncritical, but therein lie its virtues as well as its defects. The author's complete identification of his viewpoint with Mr. Eliot's gives him a sympathetic insight into the latter's poetry which fits him admirably for the rôle of exegetist. He has not been afraid to explain points which the Eliotite would no doubt consider obvious, but which to the reader lacking Mr. Eliot's special erudition may not be obvious at all. For this reason alone the book has value and may be recommended to the reader baffled by the mere structural material of the poems.

As to the exposition of the poet's emotional and religious development, we are given an excellent picture of it from his own point of view and are therefore in a better position to get at the meaning of his poetry; but our evaluation of it is not likely to be affected by the author's naïve assumption that Mr. Eliot's religious position is the only logical alternative to an agnostic attitude. At the same time, it is pleasing to find someone at last pointing out that the progression from "The Waste Land" to "Ash Wednesday" *is* a natural and logical one, and it is easy to agree with Mr. Williamson that the seeds of the poet's later faith are already present in "The Waste Land." In this respect I find his exegesis superior to that of Mr. Edmund Wilson, who, writing last year in "Axel's Castle," could find nothing but futility and despair in the poem. The ideal of renunciation is apt to seem like the acceptance of defeat to those who have not seen, as Mr. Eliot apparently has, that to find one's life one must lose it.

Mr. Williamson may possibly have carried his method too far and interpreted the early poems too much from the later point of view, but at least the poems gain in richness by such an interpretation. Thus the tartling suggestion that in the Sweeney poems Mr. Eliot was concerned with bringing out the similarities rather than the contrasts between past and present provides much food for thought. But there is still need for a study which shall combine the critical good sense of Mr. Wilson with the enthusiastic penetration of Mr. Williamson, thereby relating the values of Mr. Eliot's poetry to the common values of life.

R. P.

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EDUCATIONAL

Current Events Day

By JANNA BURGESS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"CURRENT events day," said a lad entering the high school history classroom. "Got your current event?"

"Must be a snap," said the physics teacher to me, "just to sit back and let the youngsters tell what they have read in the newspapers."

And I remembered the time when "current events day" had been just that to me—a day when I could sit back while some boy or girl of executive ability took charge and asked pupil after pupil for an item of news. But I had become dissatisfied with such meetings. Not only did some children report unimportant items or retail stupid scandal, but none of them got any meaning out of important happenings. A child would report that France had a new President, that some South American country was in revolution, that a new automobile wheel had been invented. The far-seeing ones, anticipating a possible examination, wrote everything into their notebooks. The majority were so bored that the livelier ones sought entertainment by note passing or by finger talk. Once, indeed, on the day that the head of the department visited my class, one bored lad was trying to strike a match with his thumb nail. Just as the head entered he succeeded with a flicker of flame and a stench of sulphur.

And then I changed my conduct of current events day. I abolished the old ways and took full charge myself in arbitrary fashion, squelching any report that seemed futile. I called unexpectedly on pupils who were inattentive; I demanded written reports. Every big stick known to pedagogy I brought to bear. Naturally there was better attention; the class hour was given to more important news, and more pupils took part in what I fondly thought was a "discussion."

But those written reports—what a blow they were to my pride. They showed me that instead of discussions we had only a series of disconnected recountings of news items, recountings often meaningless to the pupils who gave them, for the news was unrelated to anything that the boys and girls understood. It would have been pertinent for them to have asked, "What of it?"

I Go A-Visiting

While I was in this humble mood, I had an opportunity to do one of the most valuable things a young teacher can do—visit the class of another teacher. While attending a convention in a near-by city, I visited the history class of Mrs. C—, a woman who had a reputation for learning and for teaching skill. After the class had spent 15 minutes in quick questions and answers on previous lessons—the story of how France became a nation—a lad took charge and reporting on current events took place. I saw this was no desultory unplanned class hour. First came a report from the committee on France. A girl called our attention to pictures of France that were pinned on the wall. One was of the city of Calais, which had figured in recent lessons. Then she said, "When we learned last week that France had a new President, Mrs. C— asked us how that could be when our history book told us that France had kings. Max will answer that." Max told the class that he had found out that France had a revolution once and had overthrown kings for presidents. A lad inquired whether France had changed to presidents before the time of Washington. No one could tell him and the question was referred to the teacher, who told them briefly that the republican constitution of France had followed ours, that France had made several changes back and forth between monarchy and republic, and that the class would learn many interesting stories of how all this took place.

From Mrs. C— and from my wrestling with the problem of current events day, I learned that our first need was to be able to see meaning in daily occurences. We must learn that what was taking place in France or in Washington or on Main Street today was part of the lives of each of us. In other words it was my business as a teacher to answer the question, "What of it?" I learned that the pupils' reading of the news can be guided and the discussion for the next day planned by designating groups to work on certain events, and by giving the whole class problems to work out. These problems should demand a combination of book study and newspaper study. Of course they must be simple, and even the boys and girls can give only partial reports, which must be supplemented by the teacher. But after all what is a teacher for?

When a class has read in the textbook about the international ideals of Dante or of Grotius, they can from current publications find an answer to the question, "What are some of the manifestations of this ideal today?" And later they can work out the problem: "Make a list or a diagram of the attempts at international organization which you know about, giving dates and the names of important persons," or, "Write a paragraph telling what you think of the problem, using as illustrations the events we have studied." The more thoughtful ones will see the thread of the golden idea running through many ages and many lands.

Bridging the Gaps

I learned that the teacher must often bridge the gap between the past and the present by giving pupils a summary of the events that they will study in more detail later. The teacher can use this brief outlining of facts to stimulate interest in history lessons to come. The boys and girls who had been given an inkling of information about the thrilling story of France and its relation to the United States would be eager to study their coming history lessons. They would approach each lesson with the question, "What are we going to find out today?" And what is more fun than finding things out?

As for current events day being for me a "snap" and a day that requires no preparation. Such is hardly the case. But drudgery this preparation is not. It is fun for the teacher as well as for the pupils to find things out. I have spent thrilling evenings and rainy Sundays reading of recent events, going to history books to relate these back, and then again from the story of the past to the situation of the present until I saw something of the continuous thread of human life and thought. In recent years I have secured help and entertainment from two types of books. One of these is the book which, recording history as it happens, fills the gap between permanently recorded history and the daily papers. Walter Lippmann's "The United States in Foreign Affairs" I find to be such a book, as also are Stuart Chase's "Prosperity Fact or Myth" and Brailsford's "India." By giving me a clearer understanding of the news items I was reading a few months ago, these books help me to understand what I read today.

For Large Mental Maps

The other kind of book which has taught me something of cause and effect and relationships is the one that gives a rapid survey of a long period of history, doing this either by "hitting the high spots" or by racing through many centuries and many countries a few human ideas. The meticulous student may frown upon H. G. Wells's "Outline of History" or Van Loon's "Story of Mankind," but if one knows something of history on approaching these books and is willing to supplement them by the study of sources and of old reliable authorities, then he can obtain from the rapid reading of such a book a panoramic view, a sort of large mental map into which he can fit items as he learns them. One book that traces through the literature of all lands some of the finest thoughts of man is Philo Buck's "The Golden Thread."

To be sure, one does not expect children to grasp these books, but the reading of them will help the teacher to guide his pupils into an understanding of the continuous flow of human history and hence will give meaning to current events day.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. Armstrong Roberts

UNDIVIDED ATTENTION
In a Sport of Their Own Choosing.

Playground directors and football coaches know that the youngster does his best playing and gets the most out of it when he goes into it of his own accord. However, there are few instances on record where a 10-year-old boy has had to be urged to run and play. Dad, in fact, is usually besieged with requests for balls, skates, hockey sticks and the proper shoes long before he realizes that the child has grown big enough. But the boy is confident and eager, and has been counting the days until he could enter the fun. And he sees the game purely from the standpoint of fun. The consequent overcoming of awkwardness and the gaining of mastery over the body's action is simply a natural by-product.

The Birds' Story

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"GEE, Ma! I wish you'd let me have a gun, too! All the other kids have got one!" So because of one more indifferent mother, another was added to that already too large group of boys, out to see what they could kill. For what boy is going to shoot at a wooden target when there are so many living ones to be had for the seeking? And what are bird protection laws to thoughtless boys?

I glanced out of my window one morning and saw five boys back yonder among the trees. Three of them had air rifles and the other two had both rifles and sling shots. Half hidden among the oak leaves was the glowing breast of a bird, and a perfect pæan of joy was rippling from the throat of the migrant songster. The first bluebird of the season, carrying the color of the deep blue sky on his back, the stain of the rich warm earth on his shining breast, and with the happiness of heaven filling all his lovely little self. He was beautiful and he was happy.

This particular bird I managed to save, but why blame the boys for the fault of the parents? They were not vicious lads, only thoughtless. Just as their parents were thoughtless when they bought them guns for toys.

The bleak and barren days of winter are crowding close. Again the migrating hosts are on their way, going from their nesting grounds in the North to a warmer and more bountiful land. The bright glory of their new spring suits has faded, almost as the flowers fade, and the clarion call of their springtime song has quieted down into a soft, subdued murmur.

A Bird's Home

For they are going on a long journey to another land of plenty, but they go from sheer necessity. Born away up in the northern Canadian woods—some even over the line in Alaska—many of the tiniest birds make their winter homes in northern South America, a journey of thousands of miles—a nonstop flight of nearly 700 miles straight over the Gulf of Mexico—and this hazardous journey they make twice each year. Whence comes the marvelous strength hidden in the frail, delicate bodies that makes these long flights possible? How great the love of "home" that gives them the courage to face two such journeys each year! For a bird's heart is ever where he nests; the place where he first sees the light of day is always "home" to him. Love is the magnet that calls him back to the place of his birth, there to mate and bring into the world others of his kind, in order that they, too, may carry on their appointed work in the great order of things. For on the continuous vigilance of these tiny feathered guards depends in a large degree the very existence of the human race. Thousands fall by the way, but the survivors carry on with undiminished courage. As surely as they live and have their being, springtime will call them back each year.

A Story to Tell

The wonder in the story of the birds would charm any save the most calloused heart. Take the time to tell this story to your children, and they will no longer find pleasure in killing. The seed box and the bird bath will more than fill the place of the gun and sling shot. A boy who once feeds a bird will know the delight of seeing it return to him again and again. A boy who kills a bird will know only the regret that will surely be his, when he looks down at the soiled mass of crumpled feathers.

In looking back, there are few parents who do not recall something which they regret, and wish they had done differently; but on one subject my conscience is quite without regret. From their earliest years our children have been taught love for the dumb creatures. Often I see a boy standing with upraised face and extended hands, and fluttering around his head—utterly trusting and fearless—birds of many sizes and colors, greeting the friend who has fed and loved them. The face has a snub nose; the hands are none too clean, and his feet are the great awkward ones of a growing boy. But there is a something indescribable in that sight that invariably warms my heart with a comforting glow. Will my son ever deny to his mother a portion of that kindness which he lavishes on the birds of the air? I think not, for kindness is all embracing. It must needs include within its magic circle mothers and fathers as well as the lesser creatures, and those parents who have failed to take the time to implant deep in the hearts of their children the tiny seed of kindness, have all unwittingly cheated themselves of something infinitely dear and precious that could so easily have been theirs. For like the chickens—"Kindness comes home to roost."

Effect on the Boy

A boy who has watched a bird fly through the snow and sleet, straight to his protecting hands, can never become a destroyer. A boy who has watched a mother bird patiently brooding over her babies, shielding them from the rain and the sun with her own body, protecting them from all enemies, even at the cost of her own life, can never find it in his heart to be cruel to these lovely creatures, and motherhood will take on a new meaning for him. A boy who can talk to his mother on a common subject, dear to the hearts of them both, will take to that mother his boyish troubles, knowing that she will sympathize with him, and understand.

So I have found it to be. To our wee friends in feathers I owe a debt of gratitude. Not only have they made of him a kinder and more thoughtful boy, they have forged a strong link of understanding between my son and me. A. C. G.

Worldmindedness Exhibit for Schools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The teaching of worldmindedness in the schools is to be strengthened in Massachusetts through a traveling exhibit of methods and materials collected for that purpose by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The exhibit presented this week for inspection at a tea given in honor of Prof. Mabel C. Bragg of Boston University at the home of Mrs. Henry H. Meyer. Professor Bragg supervised the compilation of the exhibit.

In outlining the possibilities of the exhibit as an educational force, Professor Bragg declares: "This traveling exhibit of material for teaching worldmindedness has been prepared with great care to help today's children to know and to choose 'the road to peace and the road of international understanding.' A careful study has been made of much valuable material, and this exhibit has been chosen especially for its educational value, freedom from controversy, accurate presentation of world situations, and spirit of world friendliness. This material, used with vision and creative power, will widen horizons and enrich lives."

The exhibit includes programs, plays, games, songs, stories, posters, booklists, information on school international clubs, and many allied subjects. The material has been carefully graded for primary, intermediate, junior high and high school use. There is also included adult information for the teacher's own foundation knowledge of world organization and world problems.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Massachusetts branch, points out that in the field of education for world-mindedness and international peace an almost inconceivable amount of work is being accomplished by organizations from coast to coast. Yet, members of the Massachusetts branch explain, brilliant ideas, effective methods and invaluable material which has taken months to formulate freuqently is unknown and unavailabl eto those wrestling with the same problems in other communities. Seeing the need for centralizing and systematizing such worthwhile ideas, methods and material, the Massachusetts branch of the league has adopted Professor Bragg's collection.

Material and information has been gathered from scores of sources, in schools, colleges, libraries, and from independent social organizations from California to Massachusetts. There are approximately 250 pieces in the traveling exhibit. It is the immediate objective of Mrs. Samuel Markell of Chestnut Hill, chairman of the educational committee, Miss Florence H. Luscomb, executive secretary, and other workers in the league to distribute the exhibit throughout the State. Should there be any demand for the exhibit outside the State, league officials are ready to extend its instructive facilities to further the cause.

Cost of School and Prison

Washington

It costs the nation $300 a year to keep a man in prison and less than $100 a year to keep a child in school, according to a study of crime in its relation to education, just completed by the National Education Association. It is even more expensive to care for juvenile delinquents than for adult criminals. The offending minors in special schools and reformatories average about $400 a year.

The total annual bill of the nation for preventing and punishing law violation is $1,500,000,000. This is $1,000,000,000 short of the expenditure for education. However, there are more than 25,000,000 children in the schools, while the number of criminals is variously estimated from 500,000 to 1,000,000.

Since a great part of delinquency is due to maladjustment of the individual in school, home, and community, the conclusions of the report suggest the lack of financial prudence exhibited by some local governments in subtracting from education and public welfare budgets sums which will have to be added a short time later to the budget for the control of crime.

"Persons who urge reckless retrenchment in public expenditures for education should be informed as to the expenditures and losses due to crime. Such discussion of facts does not necessarily mean that the billions paid in crime should be drastically reduced, but the question may be raised: Can a nation that spends $1,500,000,000 annually for crime afford to pay less than $2,500,000,000 for education?"

Junior High School Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

LIBRARY shelves should be made attractive if young people are not to think of them as an austere array of formidable books. This is one of the functions of the junior high school library.

In Chicago, 19 out of the 27 junior high schools have libraries and librarians. All students entering these schools are given instruction by the librarians following a definitely planned outline. This includes lessons on the use of the card catalogue, the Dewey system of classification, the various reference books and general library rules. Further instruction is given pupils as they pass into the eighth and again into the ninth grades. These lessons are the open sesame which unlock to these young folks the hidden treasures within. This is especially true of the various types of encyclopedias and other reference books. The unit system of class work used in these schools helps to teach the pupil self-reliance. He goes by himself to the library to work out many of his own individual problems. Ability to find the knowledge that he is after and facility in handling the books give him a sense of dominion. He enjoys this power and consequently welcomes library assignments.

The junior high school library differs sharply both from a general library and from a senior high school library, according to Mr. Joseph F. Gonnelly, district superintendent in charge of junior high schools in Chicago. To be of best service, it must adapt itself to the peculiar needs of the adolescent. Besides helping to develop self-reliance, therefore, the library is made to further the various socializing activities that are such important elements in these schools. Several pupils may be assigned to carry out a single project, which necessitates library work together. Through this group work the library becomes still more a place of enthusiastic activity. The home room, general assembly, athletic contests, various clubs and organizations, and the intracurricular activities, all offer splendid opportunities to meet the individual and collective needs of pupils of this age. Moreover, teachers, not only of English, but of all subjects, are urged to devise original projects, which will include the use of the library.

Above all, to the adolescent the school library should be HIS library where he feels perfectly at home and where he is sure to spend a happy as well as profitable hour. Interesting display racks and posters further whet appetites, delightful browsing corners coax young feet into the pathway of books and gradually the desire to read becomes an established habit and the student looks upon books as his valued companions and the library as a treasure house filled with riches for him to enjoy. Often through recreational reading he is led through enchanted pages into fields hitherto unexplored by him where wonderful new opportunities entice experimentation with hobbies and avocations which may prove to be valuable leisure time pursuits throughout his life. Many of these excursions are direct leadings in vocational guidance, which is another important function of the junior high school.

These junior high school libraries are operated jointly by the board of education and the Chicago Public Library. The public library administers the library, assigns the librarians, catalogs and prepares the books for circulation and provides necessary binding and supplies. The board of education compensates the library for the salaries of the librarians. It also appropriates a sum each year for the purchase of books, the amount depending upon the enrollment of the school. This permanent collection is supplemented by books loaned from the schools department of the library. Books are selected by the librarian and approved by the principal of the school. Teachers are invited to make suggestions. The librarians meet twice a month with the supervisor of the schools department of the public library, thus keeping in close touch with each other and unifying the work throughout the city. A close sympathy between teachers and librarians is considered important. The cooperation which exists between the board of education and the public library in this respect is bearing profitable fruitage among the pupils fortunate enough to attend the schools which have libraries. The student is taught that it is a privilege, an opportunity, to go to the school library. He is never sent there as a punishment or because he is a nuisance to be got rid of. C. S.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

American Art in Retrospect

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

SEVENTY years of American painting and sculpture are represented in the latest exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, which will continue until Jan. 31, 1933. Here are to be seen pictures that went so far toward making aesthetic history that they have become almost legends for those who do little traveling. Gathered here from many cities in a selected showing, these paintings gain impressiveness from each other, with interest mounting to Whistler's "Portrait of the Artist's Mother" as the top note, coming as a loan from the Louvre. Here is to be seen compositional arrangement at its happiest, with subtle oppositions of line and form, artful handling of spatial organization, and gracious serenity of the whole. Until one sees the original one can be scarcely conscious of the sparkling usé Whistler made in 1871 of his newly discovered Japanese patterning upon the draperies at the left.

Other phases of Whistler are here: "Woman in White," to indicate his delight in painting white upon white in various tonalities of cream and ivory, with the subject's Titian hair as the strongest note of color, though there is a patterned rug to provide a basis of contrast; "Wapping Docks," painted sometime earlier that the "Mother," a view of a crowded scene on the Thames very much in the style of his Thames series of etchings of 1859; two pastels, done on sepia paper, with the barest notations of color needed to indicate the picture essentials. In these pastels, we like to think, this artist was nearest of all to the temper of today in art.

Twachtman

If one were to look in a picture for qualities that exist only in a painting, without regard to any direct presentation of subject, Twachtman's canvases would hold attention as long as any in this brave array. Here are evocations of the artist's vision, individual and wholly within the province of color to be put on canvas with a brush, there achieving indications of a total illusory optical effect to be completed in the eye of the observer.

It would be a temptation to divide these Americans roughly into two classes—romanticists and realists. But such arbitrary labels would hardly be fair to painters who, realistic by instinct, flourished in a romantic period. Men who felt intensely about the times in which they lived, and who found little satisfaction in fashionable portrait painting, had to teach in order to make a living. Such a man was Eakins, an accomplished artist, immense in his knowledge of the figure and the means of painting it, doing such a picture of a contemporary athletic event as "Salutat," though he had no reason for thinking that it would be sold until his heirs disposed of his estate. But because he painted what he liked, the way was made easier for men who were to follow in times that were more alive to contemporary pressure in æsthetics—Bellows, Luks, Henri, Hart, Sloan, all of whom are represented at their best in this show with pictures that are filled with gusto and the zest of here and now.

Blakelock and Homer

In tune with the romantic phase, one is sure, was Blakelock, here represented by one of his characteristic moonlights, with big and little trees silhouetted sharply against the silvery sky. Inness is shown in styles ranging from the contrasting illumination in "The Coming Storm," painted in 1878, to the low-keyed tonalities of his "Moonlight on Passamaquoddy Bay," finished in 1893. A poet, one would be sure, at no time interested in realism.

Homer, on the other hand, might be saying in six pictures in this showing, "Actuality is enough for me, if I can but see it intensely enough, and can gather its essentials into a composition that will convey the essence of the place." And so we have here his famous "Eight Bells" and "The Gulf Stream," pictures that verge on illustration, to be sure, but none the less popular for that reason with the casual gallery visitor. Because of their finality, these paintings are ever of interest to artists, who still may be inclined to turn for special pleasure to the water colors that meant so much as groundwork for the pictures being done today in that medium. Homer knew all about broken color, and how to put on the washes in great sweeps that would set up vibrations of tone with the white paper ground.

From the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has come a couple of items from the array of Sargent water colors. Frank Duveneck, who went on to a looser manner than that of the Munich school upon which he founded his style, is represented by his lively "Whistling Boy" and a landscape that is all weaving brushstrokes that take on a pictorial quality all their own. Articulating his paintings with a tapestry of tone, J. Alden Weir exemplified solid extensions of the impressionist manner in "The Donkey Ride." Straight from Monet's atelier in 1895 Theodore Robinson brought his own "Spring in Giverny," one of the pictures that conveyed luminarism to American art, and served to bring back color in the form of light to easel pictures. Childe Hassam, one of the few straight impressionists who still hold to the Monet theory in some of his paintings, has on the whole gone forward with the tendency to emphasize form in composition. In this show is his "Church at Old Lyme," which simply pulsates with autumnal tints. William Glackens's "Chez Mouquin," reminding one of a serious conversation piece rather than a story-telling theme, exemplifies the solid human values that enter into this artist's pictures.

Among the older generation shone George Fuller, with his ideal heads and his pastoral scenes at twilight. William Merritt Chase turned aside from portraiture and still-lifes at times to do a landscape or a genre such as "The Head of a Man" in this show, which he brushed in a joyous disregard of the feeling of the subject's relatives, if any. Mary Cassatt, who developed in the reflected glory of the impressionists in France, went on to her own consolidations of their gains, in the three examples in this exhibition. John LeFarge is to be seen here in three pictures, as well as Homer Dodge Martin, Albert P. Ryder, Maurice Prendergast, Niles Spencer, Arthur B. Davies, Abbott H. Thayer, Alexander H. Wyant and Thomas Dewing.

* * *

The list of the newer men will be thought by one person and another to contain omissions, but it will be pretty well agreed that the inclusions deserve to be there with works that have been abundantly discussed these past few years: Thomas Benton, Peter Blume, Alexander Brook, Charles Burchfield, Glenn O. Coleman, Charles Demuth, Preston Dickinson, Ernest Fiene, Arnold Friedman, Stefan Hirsh, Edward Hopper, Morris Kentor, Bernard Karfiol, Rockwell Kent, Walt Kuhn, Ernest Lawson, Henry L. MacFee, John Marin, Reginald Marsh, Georgia O'Keefe, Eugene Speicher, Maurice Sterns and Max Weber among others.

The sculpture runs to small and familiar pieces, such as Jo Davidson's characterization of Mr. John D Rockefeller in marble, Jacob Epstein's dynamically realized head of Lucy Martin Donnelly, Paul Manship's stylized "Dancer and Gazelles," Saint-Gaudens's bronze relief portrait of Stevenson, Ward's picturesque pioneer portrait of Simon Kenton and examples of the work of others including George Grey Barnard, Hunt Dietrich, Anna Glenny, Gaston Lachaise, Robert Laurent, Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, William Zorach.

Eighteen museums have made loans to this, the seventh American exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art. Pictures have also come from many private collections and from 12 dealers' galleries.

With the Orchestras

Boston Symphony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Upon the program of the fourth pair of concerts in the Boston Symphony Orchestra's home season (Nov. 4-5) Dr. Serge Koussevitzky set two novelties: the symphonic poem, "Tapiola," by Sibelius, heard for the first time in Boston; and the suite of character portraits which Prokofieff has drawn from his opera "Le Joueur," after Dostoevsky's story, played for the first time in America.

"Tapiola" was written in 1926 for the New York Symphony Society, at the request of Mr. Walter Damrosch, its conductor. The name is derived, Mr. Cecil Gray has pointed out in his biography of the composer, from Tapio, "the forest god of Finnish mythology—the Old Man of the Woods, the Elder of the Hills, the Master of the Waste Land." The score, dedicated to Mr. Damrosch, contains these lines, written by the composer:

Widespread they stand, the Northland's dusky forests,
Ancient, foreboding, brooding savage dreams;
Within them dwells the forest's mighty god,
And wood sprites in the gloom weave magic secrets.

The score is one of the most finished expressions of the composer's genius. With characteristic economy of means, Sibelius projects with compelling power the mood of the motto. The tone poem is constructed on a simple theme which is announced at once by strings. This theme is not developed in the conventional sense, but is passed about the several choirs with evocative key changes and variations of timbre. There is no surplus material, no padding. Everything is bare and stark. The music holds the listener unrelentingly. Toward the close there is an overwhelming effect of a long crescendo in the strings leading to a tremendous outcry from the whole orchestra; then a quiet close. The work, surely one of the major utterances of a great musician, makes an admirable prelude to the series of his eight symphonies which Dr. Koussevitzky projects for the season. It was cordially received.

Prokofieff has supplied four portraits and a dénouement from his opera for the concert hall. The characters represented are Alexis, the Grandmother, the General and Pauline. Although we had done our home work faithfully, we could make little of the excerpts. It is possible that with the aid of the stage representation this music might take on a meaning that it lacks in the concert hall. But so far as we were concerned it would have made no difference if the description of the first three of the characters had been transposed. In the sketch of the Grandmother, in particular, it seemed to us that the composer had missed a great opportunity—there's a character. There seemed to be an attempt to portray Pauline as a rather nice girl who could be peevish, but Dostoevsky's young woman was not present.

The concert opened with a virtuosic performance of the Overture to "The Magic Flute" and closed with a glorious proclamation of Beethoven's joyful Seventh Symphony. Although the majority of the Friday congregation received this benefaction with surprising imperturbation, a little band of the faithful remained to applaud until the men were called to their feet.

L. A. S.

Philadelphia Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The first guest conductor of the season of the Philadelphia Orchestra led the concerts of Oct. 21 and 22. This was Mr. Eugene Ormandy, conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Ormandy selected his program with an eye for both the classics and the moderns. The first part consisted of Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, which was well conducted, with especial care devoted to the powerful contrasts of the number, and the Haydn Symphony in D major commonly known as "The Clock." This last was interpreted in the true Haydn tradition of strict classicism, but despite the "ticking" of the pizzicato strings in the slow movement, the first and the last movements proved to be the most successful.

But the most distinctive number of Mr. Ormandy's program was a set of 10 variations on an Hungarian Theme by Mr. Eugene Zador. The conductor omitted three of the variations, probably without sacrificing much in the musical values for the work was sufficiently long with seven variants of the melody.

The work showed Mr. Zador to be a composer of much talent and knowledge of his art. The work is modern in feeling but without the excruciating harmonizations which too often accompany a piece of "modern" music, and its orchestration is skillful and effective. The seven variations performed at the concert had little relation to the original theme, as has been the case with most variations since the classics, but at the same time unmistakably did present a wide variety of emotional content. Most of the variations bore titles which considerably assisted in an understanding of the music, the theme being an Hungarian soldier song of much antiquity.

The second variation, a well-developed Scherzo, and the third, a beautiful Serenade making use of a solo violin, were especially fine. Another striking one was the seventh, a realistic imitation of an Hungarian gypsy band, with an altered piano taking the part of the cembalo. The eighth was a fiery Czardas, and the last was a Fugato-Stretta, in which the theme was announced by the bassoons somewhat after the manner of the famous fugue for bassoons in d'Indy's "Wallenstein's Camp." The composition was exceedingly well played, and most cordially received by the audience, which broke into spontaneous applause during the performance. The final number of the concert was a sonorous but not noisy rendition of Respighi's "The Pines of Rome."

New York Philharmonic

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Ordinary program, extraordinary performance, would describe in decent fairness the Philharmonic-Symphony concert in Carnegie Hall, night of Nov. 3, Mr. Arturo Toscanini conducting. Or, if anyone should object to having the "Pastoral" Symphony of Beethoven, the "En Saga" tone poem of Sibelius and the Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1 in A major of Enesco referred to slightingly, then let us turn things right round and describe the music as extraordinary and the presentation as ordinary. Either of these ways of speaking fits the situation, according as we happen to view it. Beethoven wrote nothing, perhaps, that we may properly set down among things commonplace. Nor did Sibelius, nor did Enesco. And yet, the "Pastoral" Symphony, as an example of "program" music, tone painting, pictorial representation, orchestral sound and the four-movement form, or in this case a five-movement lengthening of that form, is scarcely an impressive success. The composer's inspiration, as well as his imagination, is, many of his most ardent champions will acknowledge, off on a holiday in this work. Both Sibelius and Enesco make a display of instrumental knack and of local-color virtuosity, the one in the tone poem and the other in the rhapsody. They are in the symphonic method, surely enough; but they are in the folk-song mood.

Hold, though, if we like, that all three composers are at their best and most characteristic. We may at the same time aver that the interpretation of their pages at this Philharmonic-Symphony meeting was just plain, everyday Toscanini. And what, pray, is that? Well, it is the most attention-compelling, ear-delighting hour and a half of playing on strings and pipes that is to be heard in this day and decade in the city of New York. Oh, when Mr. Toscanini is left to himself, unimportuned either by his Italian friends or his American advisers, he can record a red-letter occasion in the artistic annals of the town.

W. P. T.

The Torch of Opera in New York

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

TORCH-RACING, a sport that engaged the enthusiasm of the classic Greeks, survives figuratively in all sorts of things today, and in no line of action more strikingly than in music. The essential matter in the competition is for the runners, or riders, to end the course without losing their fire; and to do that, they must guard against too much haste. The prize of the career from the Piræus up to Athens goes as often, perhaps, to the slow as to the swift. See two sets of contenders that come through triumphant, though somewhat lagging, fagots still aflame, in spite of tardiness at the mark—the Metropolitan Opera and the San Carlo Grand Opera.

How inactive the Metropolitan relay seemed to us, as we watched from the upper ground a while ago! It contributed but little to the general flashing that enlivened the evening hour. As for the San Carlo people, they were nowhere in view, having, as far as anyone could tell, given up hope and quit the struggle. They added nothing at all to the spark-showering that brightened the dusk. Now, however, both the Metropolitans and the San Carloans hold their pine sticks victoriously high and lighted.

Does the Metropolitan Opera Association suffer especially because the institution which preceded it—the Metropolitan Opera Company—stuck to the old routine and let ventures in modern production largely alone? Is the San Carlo Company, in turn, any worse off for having withdrawn from the wind for a time, to save what was left of a much-blown coal? Early in October, everything was on the move at the Metropolitan Opera House as in mid-winter, though the beginning of the performing season was six weeks away. Lately, the San Carlo Company started going at the New Amsterdam Theater, with affairs in as good order as if it had never suspended operations; in method and style, just what it was a few years back, when possessing a stage of its own.

Naturally enough, the Metropolitan, as managed by Mr. Giulio Gatti-Casazza, will remain a good deal what it used to be; and yet, certain consequences can hardly fail to result from fundamental changes which have been made in the vocal personnel. Really and truly, the Metropolitan has rid itself of the singer who dominates the presentation and throws everybody else into the shade. For Mr. Gatti-Casazza, no matter what his former notions of administration were, and no matter how fixed and inalterable his policies stand, introduces for 1932-33 a troupe without stars. While some of his men and women are unquestionably figures of the first rank in the world of song, none of them seems to be of the class that count on outshining their associates on the occasions when they appear, and that cause the interest of the audience to center principally on themselves. There, doubtless, we have the most important practical aspect of the whole Metropolitan reorganization of last spring.

Then, the San Carlo Company, belonging to Mr. Fortune Gallo, returns even more like its proper self than when last seen and heard, because Mr. Gallo, instead of delegating direction to someone else, holds the reins firmly in his own hands. To judge whether this troupe, or any other, has vitality or not, note how its members develop and observe to what stature they attain. Of course singers must work with many companies and must gain power by going before the public of more than one country. They have got to win, indeed, some sort of international standing, before presuming to count themselves opera artists. But a term in the San Carlo Company takes a person along. Consider Mme. Bianca Saroya, the soprano. She has advanced to where she can interpret the title rôle in "Aïda" with the best of them; and largely, no denying, on account of the opportunities accorded to her by Mr. Gallo. For another illustration, there's Mr. Carlo Peroni, the conductor. It would be a strange piece in the Italian repertory that he could not take the musical direction of, and in any opera house, however big its equipment and however distinguished its performers. In the old days, Mr. Peroni took what orchestra he could get. In these, he gets what he will take; and he has acquired, under Mr. Gallo, a technique of conducting to match the most practiced and competent playing.

The Kaleidoscope

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

POSSIBLY once a year it is permissible to say, "I told you so." When "Once in a Lifetime" was staged in New York two seasons ago we predicted that the film rights would be sold, and that several particularly offensive lines would be omitted from the screen version. This is precisely what has happened in the Universal filming of this satirical comedy. Miss Aline MacMahon is particularly effective as the woman from vaudeville who goes to Hollywood to open an elocution school. She can put over an ironic line without sourness, keeping her part the sort of person you would like to know. The eight film-producing brothers do not enter as a phalanx in the film as they did in the play, but on the whole the movies do not spare themselves. There are even bits of studio fun that were not in the play, such as the scene-stealing maneuvers of the juvenile in the wedding scene, and Dr. Lewis's retort when Glogauer refuses something to his new "supervisor": "I think I'll go home!"

At Rockefeller Center

The International Music Hall, now nearing completion in Rockefeller Center on Fifth Avenue, is to offer something like a panorama of contemporary American art. Mr. Ezra Winter is installing in the foyer his vast mural, "The Fountain of Youth." Miss Georgia O'Keefe is filling the walls of one room with her designs in rose, black, gray and white. Mr. Buk Ulreich is doing a fresco entitled "Western America." Miss Ruth Reeves is doing a perambulating pattern on the theme "The History of the Theater." Other contributors of murals, sculpture or decorations include Mr. Stuart Davis, Mrs. Marguerite Zorach, Mr. Maurice Stern, Miss Peggy Bacon, Mr. Warren Wheelock, Mr. Carl Walters, Mr. Ernest Fiene, Mr. Duncan Ferguson, Mr. Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Mr. Alexander Archipenko, Mr. Walt Kuhn, Mr. Max Weber and Mr. Henry Varnum Poor. All these, in addition to the murals to be supplied by Señor Diego Rivera of Mexico, Señor José Sert of Spain and Mr. Frank Brangwyn of England.

Teatro dei Piccoli

The noted Italian marionette company, Teatro dei Piccoli, is to begin a series of performances at the Lyric Theater in New York in December, giving American theatergoers a taste of a tradition that goes back 18 years for a total of more than 12,000 presentations in European countries and in South and Central America. Some 28 manipulators, technicians and singers are employed to control the poses and gestures and to provide voices for the marionettes in their repertory of vaudeville, ballets, parodies, circus acts and comic operas. Mr. S. Hurok is booking the tour.

Discounting Time and Space

It is now possible to project Hollywood screen figures of today into scenes taken in faraway countries that they have never visited, and into historical episodes long past. Thus actual scenes of trench fighting during the World War may be thrown upon a glass screen from the rear, and rephotographed at the same time a person of today is performing in front of the screen. The new process, worked out by Mr. Verne Miller of Radio Pictures, substitutes cellophane for the costly and breakable glass that has hitherto been exclusively used for these multiple exposures.

A New Comedy by Molnár

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

MAGYAR THEATER — "Harmonia," by Ferenc Molnár; Belvárosi Theater — "Lieutenant Comma," by Frank Maar, produced by Arthur Bárdos.

In his "family idyl in three acts," Mr. Molnár is once more at his brilliant best. The plot, what there is of it, centers in a state functionary and choir-society leader, a model of civic and domestic virtue, wrapped in conjugal bliss, community spirit and harmonious music. A stupid mischance discloses him as very human and very weak under a smug surface, with a good deal for his affectionate wife to forgive. Disaster and scandal threaten, but the culprit takes refuge in song. In the greatest dilemma he bravely starts warbling a choral, and his faithful choir members join in one by one. His family, his household, the wife who still loves him, the guests who were about to leave the house and spread the scandal, none can resist the power of the song in which they have been so well trained. All join in when their part comes, and all difficulties are solved in the compelling well-ordered harmonies of the choral. The wife's generous, wise affection does the rest. The comedy closes on a note of gentle, if a trifle melancholy harmony.

This brief account can give but an imperfect idea of the hilarious fun, the flashes of wit and, above all, of the ingenious manner in which Mr. Molnár has woven Theo Mackeben's clever parodistic chorals into the dialogue, making them an integral part of the plot. The production was all that could be desired, with Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Góth in the principal parts.

"Lieutenant Comma" was produced at the Vienna Burgtheater last year, but the Budapest production is so original that it has turned Frank Maar's satire into virtually a new play. Frank Maar, by the way, is the pseudonym of a young Hungarian girl, Rose Meller, Ph. D., who was an expert worker in a chemical research laboratory in Vienna when suddenly she blossomed out as a dramatist.

A Russian historical anecdote furnishes the plot and background of "Lieutenant Comma," which is set in the days of Tsar Paul I. The signature of the Tsar ratifies a stupid scribe's mistake in taking down the dictation of an official document. Instead of putting a comma where it belongs, after the word "Lieutenant," he sets the sign down in writing and thus Lieutenant Comma comes into existence. Owing to a similar mistake the actual Lieutenant Rybov is struck off the list of the living. The play describes cleverly the fortunes of the fictitious Lieutenant Comma, culminating in the great career and marriage with a sweet maid of honor, and the ingenious way in which Lieutenant Rybov steps into Comma's shoes.

The chief honors of the play's Budapest success, however, go to Mr. Arthur Bárdos, the director-producer. He has realized the story-book elements in the anecdote and has brought them out by means of a simple decorative device, which shows the story of Lieutenant Comma enacted as between the leaves of an open book.

A young designer, Mr. Zádor, painted the Russo-modernist pages of the stage story book, bright with glaring colors and scintillating gold dust. The costumes further accentuated the story-book character inherent in the period, and the scene of the play—Russia in the late eighteenth century—the slightly exaggerated caricature in make-up and acting and the charmingly stilted music by Mr. Michael Nádor combine to make this production something out of the ordinary.

Children in Uniform

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

DUCHESS THEATER — "Children in Uniform," adapted from the same play as "Mädchen in Uniform," by Christa Winsloe, English version by Barbara Burnham, produced by Leontine Sagan, Oct. 7, 1932; Arts Theater—"Spacetime Inn," by Lionel Britton, Oct. 9, 12, 14 and 16, 1932.

"Children in Uniform" is a beautiful play. It has a lyric quality, a freshness of young joy and affection, rare in the drama of any age, and scarcely to be found in the drama of this. Its loveliness increases, both as the play goes on, and as the memory of it remains and enriches itself in the thought of the auditor. It abides securely in the high places of dramatic inspiration.

The play is similar in treatment to the film, "Mädchen in Uniform," which also was directed by Miss Leontine Sagan. The girl, Manuela, is brought to a Prussian boarding school where every spark of natural affection and kindliness is ruthlessly crushed out. It is a school for the making of ladies out of the daughters of Prussian officers and gentlemen, and in the process it uses all the Spartan vices and none of the Spartan virtues. Manuela, responding to the only teacher who shows any human feelings, one evening in great excitement after her triumph as the chief character in a school performance of a play by Voltaire, talks indiscreetly, and the shocked conscience of the school determines to put her into solitary confinement. It is at this point that the stage version of the story differs from the film, for which was manufactured a happy ending. In the play, in the final scene, magnificently written and superbly acted, Manuela's friend's denunciation to the headmistress of the rottenness of a school discipline conceived on lines like these is interrupted by the scared entrance of a teacher to say that Manuela has flung herself out of a high window. The logic of the theme is thus rigorously carried out, and a defect of the film version is avoided.

"Children in Uniform" is extraordinarily well played. Miss Joyce Bland interprets with great understanding the mentality of Fräulein von Bernburg, a teacher loyally trying to pour the natural gentleness of her disposition into the iron mold of the detestable institution. Miss Cathleen Nesbitt makes a coldly terrifying figure of the headmistress, and Miss Jessica Tandy's portrait of Manuela grows in beauty and intensity with every successive scene. Besides these three principal players, there are more than 40 other characters, and the assured hand of Miss Sagan's direction is upon all of them. So well indeed does every member of this large cast contribute her exact due to the final effect that the evening is a personal triumph for Miss Sagan. One point only struck us as odd. If it was really the school system that was wrong, why did all the children except Manuela appear to be so jolly and happy? Perhaps because an evening of unrelieved depression would have been dramatically impracticable. In any case, "Children in Uniform" is a play that would well reward a journey from Land's End.

"Children in Uniform" expounds its theme by the demonstration of an individual story; Mr. Britton's "Spacetime Inn" follows the Shavian method of debate. Two workingmen, having won a huge prize in a sweepstake, find themselves in Spacetime Inn, amongst a company that includes Dr. Johnson, Karl Marx, Eve, the Queen of Sheba, Queen Victoria, Shakespeare, Napoleon and (somewhat surprisingly in this gallery) Mr. G. Bernard Shaw. These eminent ladies and gentlemen try to fire our transported Bill and Jim with their ideals. Marx and Shaw are for an intellectual revolution; Napoleon and the Queen of Sheba for that peculiar form of glory which seems synonymous with getting as many common people knocked on the head as possible; Eve for the simple life of the country; Victoria for the even simpler life of duty, Shakespeare and Johnson for culture. But Bill and Jim are unmoved—except to terror and impatience—by these various ideals.

All this comes out slowly and with little action to help it on its way. Mr. Britton has invented one or two pseudo-Shavian remarks that might almost pass for the real thing, and their air of veracity is greatly aided by Mr. Edgar Norfolk's amazingly accurate make-up; Mr. Frank Vosper has an excellent grip of a Napoleon whose conversational method reminds one of a machine gun; and Queen Victoria, prim and proper, has some amusing moments. But on the whole the piece is dull, despite the solid thought behind it, to which the dramatically ugly language of Bill and Jim does less than justice. These men finally suspect that their prize has been stolen, escape from the inn and blow up themselves and its occupants before the missing ticket can be found.

H. H.

'Cyrano de Bergerac'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Colonial Theater, Boston—Cyrano Prod. Co. Inc. presents a musical version of "Cyrano de Bergerac," music by Samuel Pokrass, book and lyrics by Charles O. Locke. First time in Boston. Beginning Nov. 4, 1932.

Romantic drama, nowadays frowned upon by the dry-eyed patrons of the speaking theater, has found a resting place on the musical stage. "Cyrano," as Rostand wrote it, would probably languish today, even with Mr. Walter Hampden to play it. But "Cyrano," done into a musical piece, no doubt will be heard as gladly by many audiences as it was by that of the first evening.

The general outline of the play has been followed pretty closely. Cardinal Richelieu is added as a character. Christian, after lying in a Spanish prison for five years, is restored to his Roxane. But Cyrano still swaggers, still dilates upon his trip from the moon, still writes Christian's love letters and prompts the dilatory lover under the balcony. At last he passes, to the strains, now, of a lusty song incongruously shouted by the chorus.

The poetry is gone (Oh, there are verses.) A great deal of musical comedy humor has been added, not always in the best taste. Mr. Pokrass's music is lively and sentimental by turns. The composer, following musical comedy precedent, has not hesitated to profit by the labors of musicians who have preceded him. You will be surprised to hear "Old Man River" transferred into a love ditty.

Mr. Watson Barratt's settings are sumptuous, Mr. Ernest Schraps's costumes quite the most lavish and variegated in design and color that we can remember to have seen. The cast is very long, and it contains an unusually large proportion of good voices. Mr. George Houston, who plays Cyrano, seems to lack the vocal resonance that used to be his, but that may well be due in part to the false nose and in part to the fact that the composer has not been generous to the rôle in the matter of music. Mr. Allan Jones, the Christian, Miss Gladys Baxter, the Roxane, Mr. Joseph Toner, the Le Bret, all possess voices well above musical comedy standards. Mr. Houston accomplishes the remarkable feat of preserving, in auspicious circumstances, the pathos inherent in his comic part. Some lively dancing is contributed by Mr. Nick Long Jr. and Miss Virginia Watson. Mr. George Hassell is a low comedy Ragueneau and Miss Tessa Deane plays Lisette. The performance went off with speed and finish.

L. A. S.

In New York Theaters

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

WITH Miss Esther Dale giving believable and moving performance in the title rôle, "Carry Nation," a drama by Mr. Frank McGrath in 15 scenes, was presented at the Biltmore Theater by Mr. Arthur J. Beckhard beginning Oct. 31, 1932. Mr. McGrath evidently sought to be fair with the militant prohibitionist. The result is that the audience takes seriously scenes that may have been expected to be amusing because of their crude naïevté. It is possible that this play, apparently produced as an unforced satire, may be taken as an authentic folk drama picturing the middle West of long ago. Such changes of intention have happened before, as when the audience took "Officer 666" as a farce when it had been designed as a melodrama, and when playgoers decided that "Experience" was a straight morality play instead of the spoof on "Everywoman" that Mr. George V. Hobart had planned.

Much stress is laid upon an alleged tendency toward mental aberration in Mrs. Nation's family, but this has no real point in the play's scheme in view of Miss Dale's astonishingly credible characterization of the woman to whom liquor had brought family suffering, and who finally became convinced that she had a divine mission to wreck the saloons that were illegally doing business in Kansas. When Carry leads her followers in sturdy chorus in the streets of Medicine Lodge, in battle with the rowdy song of a group of loafers, she wins, as is always her indomitable way, and the incident ends with everybody singing with her, "Onward Christian Soldiers."

Carry, the Smasher

Carry smashes a "joint" and is put in jail. Kept there by the Mayor and a state senator for three weeks on a trumped-up quarantine order, she passes the time devoutly with her Bible reading, and in converting the other prisoners. She prays and the audience is stilled. She wrecks a barroom as the second act curtain falls, rising with renewed faith in her cause from the hotel bed upon which she has been brutally whipped by a masked gang. We finally see her just before her passing, worn with her labors, broken by the thugs whom she has opposed, flaring up still in the old way to give the hecklers at her temperance meeting speech as good as they send.

There are many comic incidents along the way, by-products of a purposely primitive presentation of an unsophisticated time and place. But, we submit, it will be the seriousness of this play that will give it the run it may well have—that seriousness that has such a full and mellow presentation in Miss Dale's performance. In a long cast engaged in fragmentary episodes, Miss Daisy Belmore stands out as a zealot whom even Carry regards as extreme in her methods. Miss Blanche Yurka has staged the play with a definite feeling for the essential crudeness of its materials.

"Tell Her the Truth"

Long ago Mr. William Collier acted in a farce, "Nothing but the Truth," which in due time became a musical comedy, a silent film and a talkie. Last year Messrs. R. P. Weston and Bert Lee rediscovered it, and turned it again into a musical comedy for London production. The success that the presentation reputedly has met in England must have been due to a cast that contained players who are favorites on their own account as well as being well cast. Mr. William Frawley shines in the musical numbers, particularly in the rousing chorus, "Sing Brothers," and also in a travesty, "Horatorio." Mr. Andrew Tombes, Mr. Raymond Walburn, Miss Lillian Emerson and other competent talents are employed in this string of ludicrous happenings which result from a young man's wager that he can tell the exact truth for a stated number of hours. There is no chorus. The music should prove popular with the dance orchestras. "Tell Her the Truth" was presented by Mr. Morris Green at the Cort Theater on Oct. 28, 1932.

Miss Lillian Gish

"Camille," as revived by Mr. Robert Edmond Jones, with Miss Lillian Gish in the title rôle, began an engagement at the Morosco Theater on Nov. 1, 1932. Her performance has the merit of blending taste with discretion. She makes no effort to exceed the bounds of her fragile, miniature style of expression. Although the result is curiously like an Ophelia who has wandered into Dumas's florid drama, the total effect is consistent with itself. Miss Gish never makes a banal stroke in speech or gesture, which in itself is a relief to those who are weary of the obvious in the theater. Her singular ability to sway sidewise, backwards, forwards, and spirally, without losing the balance of her slim figure, increases the carrying power of a characterization that appears to be scaled to the first eight rows of the theater. What a pictorial personage she would be in some romantic comedy about the pre-Raphaelites! Some of her postures recall the grace and length of line of a figure in a Japanese print and we wonder how she would do as Mme. Butterfly. She has an uncommon feeling for continuity, exemplified in the flowing way she completes every change of place in a stage grouping, a passing along of the movement of the scene. This is a plaintive, sensitive, romantic Marguerite, done in pastel strokes in a stage picture that is otherwise brushed in with heavy oil colors. Her passing at the end is like that of the sheltered Beth in "Little Women," and yet is touching even in its misplaced setting because utterly expressive of the player. The cast includes Misses Cora Witherspoon, Helen Freeman, Mary Morris, and Messrs. Raymond Hackett, Moffat Johnston, Frederick Worlock.

"Incubator"

How a reform school may turn out the boy inmates as gangsters instead of good citizens is the disturbing theme of "Incubator," an unskilled but altogether credible drama by Mr. John Lyman and Mr. Roman Bohnen, presented at the Avon Theater beginning Nov. 1, 1932. The central figure is Fred Martin, a likable youngster who is sent to the school for smashing a motorcar belonging to someone else, as a result of driving away in reckless fury when a woman school-teacher declined to ride with him. Arriving at the school, he is ready to take the right road or the wrong one, according to the environment. When he enters the institution he is a peacemaker among the quarrelsome boys. But contact with the brutal supervisor and with the viciousness of some of the older inmates, the only direct influences that affect him in the school, send him out into the world at the end brutalized, ready for a criminal career. It is a trying play to sit through because of the unrelieved note of harshness, but it somehow holds one to the thought that this sort of misdirected reform school, wherever it exists, must be wiped out. Besides Mr. Charles Eaton's vital characterization of the misguided boy, there are strong performances by Mr. Frank Collins and Mr. Alfred Webester, among other members of a long cast.

"The Late Christopher Bean"

Mr. Gilbert Miller has given audiences an evening of humanized laughter in "The Late Christopher Bean," presented by him at Henry Miller's Theater, beginning Oct. 31, 1932. We have been seeing so many Broadway plays that dealt only with decadence, defeatism, and the cult of insolence that this satirical comedy adapted by Mr. Sidney Howard from the French of M. René Fauchois comes like a freshening breeze into a theater that has too long gone stuffy with artifice and sophistication.

Mr. Howard shifts the scene to an American town without a trace of its European origins, so completely has he made the personages his own in their local color. Out of the simplest materials he forges an action that keeps the audience in almost continual laughter with its picture of the upsetting of the household of a village doctor by the discovery that the despised painter, Christopher Bean, whom he had sheltered a decade before, has become a national figure in the art world. This Van Gogh of New England, who had been able to paint an emotional portrait of a common kitchen chair so that it set connoisseurs off into ecstasies, is now one of the greatest of artists in reputation, with the Metropolitan Museum bidding against dealers for his masterpieces.

Mr. Walter Connolly as the doctor offers a sustained picture of comic distress and agitation as he attempts one device after another to get back the paintings that a crafty art forger had got away from him by a trick. The doctor is reduced to a pitiable pulp of greed when he finds that Abby, the servant girl, won't give up the portrait that Bean painted as she peeled carrots for the family dinner. As Abby, faithful to the memory of the only man who ever took her seriously, Miss Pauline Lord gives one of her curiously compelling performances that catch and hold the spectator's imagination with a multitude of seemingly spontaneous and individual traits of behavior. She and Mr. Connolly build well this structure of fun by their keen service to the twists and turns of a story that accumulates suspense from the beginning until it ends in the biggest laugh of the piece that comes with a revelation that brings the final curtain down with a snapper of surprise. Mr. Ernest Lawford simply sheds culture as the pontifical art critic. Miss Beulah Bondi is all sharp corners as the grasping wife of the doctor. Other members of a well-chosen cast are the Misses Adelaide Bean and Katherine Hirsch and Messrs. William Lawson, George Coulouris and Clarence Derwent.

E. C. S.

By arrangement with Mr. C. B. Cochran, M. Sacha Guitry will give this fall a three-weeks season at the Cambridge Theater. Three plays—all by M. Guitry—"La Jalousie," "La Pèlerine écossaise" and "Desire," will be presented.

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THE HOME FORUM

"On N'a Pas Peur"

HIS bent shoulders became visible to me of a sudden, as we came face to face in the first shadows of an autumn twilight. I think we were aware of each other's presence at the same moment. Although labor in the forests and fields had ceased at an earlier hour, and the château grounds were fast closed to all visitors on week days, I felt vaguely confident that neither he nor I was really surprised to see the other.

Over our heads loomed a straight alley of mighty trees, sturdy oaks and Norman chestnuts, whose branches for centuries had become so interlocked that a perpetual shade was cast upon the firm soil beneath. To my right rose an ancient tower of stone; and the flames of a dying sunset, falling across the lands in slanting rays, painted in intense reds and scarlets the foundations and adjacent tree trunks. Before us stretched an imposing causeway, bordered by two straight rows of hawthorns. Along these lumbering carriages, drawn by spans of horses, had carried forgotten nobility to and from forgotten banquets; and peasants, the poorer laden with bags of corn and wheat, had found their way to reimburse the lord of the region for a year's use of his soil. But now the sweeping grasses were thick and greedy weeds had sprung up all about.

Across the hedge, to the left, a patch of darkening sky set in clear relief the careenings of a fluttering bat; the voice of a young owl echoed across the bordering field.

The man was carrying a small bundle of mossy fagots under his arm, for all the world like a page from a Wessex novel; and his rough, colorless clothes and earth-stained boots blended in perfect harmony with the forest background. His face was fatigued but clearly alert and discerning, his hands much scarred and warped from hard labor in the open. His eyes were steady and blue, his chin grizzled. His trousers sagged at the knees.

I told him that I had come some distance to view the tower and that, even though the gate on the highway was barred, I had found a low wall nearby where access to the forest grounds was not only easily possible, but invitingly so. I hoped that he did not mind my intrusion.

He rested his fagots at his feet and nodded. There was no reason to converse at length or to offer long assurances, as a man of the city would have done. He was not surprised that a stranger should have come here to live for a moment among the working of nature where he had lived for years, and where his ancestors had lived, well removed from the hurry of "les grandes villes."

As to the tower, he knew little of it; neither could he say much about the castle. Doubtless, the former had "une signification quelconque" many years ago, but he had never been particularly inquisitive. He remembered, however, that his grandfather had known the story, but, well—he made a slow gesture in the direction of some hamlet beyond the forest—there were thirty years since he had been there. One forgets easily; one ceases to be curious about what one sees every day for years. There can be no mystery in that which one grows up with. One understands, but cannot explain. Above all, one is not afraid. ("On n'a pas peur.")

He looked curiously at my overcoat and at the small handkerchief protruding from the breast pocket, but he ventured no queries. His manner of speech was dignified, clear, with something of that accent of Old France which recalled the Quebec of today.

Conversation began to lag. With a polite word of permission, he shouldered his firewood, touched his frayed cap and leisurely disappeared, mingling with the lengthening shadows. Presently a chill night wind sprang up and swept the higher branches of the trees, at which moment the joyful bark of a dog came faintly to my ears and the shrill, jocular voice of a woman followed. He was home now.

Far down the hill was the broad highway, winding tightly about the estate like a greedy serpent, its smooth macadamized surface lighted brilliantly from time to time by rushing cars speeding in haste to the city. But here all was peaceful, unworried, unscathed, and the hour made more for the primitive things of nature about me than for that luxurious thoroughfare, efficiently marked with its warning signs, cutting its way so ruthlessly through the countryside. Surely, I was no part of the spot where I stood, and yet I knew that but the thinnest of veils hung between me and him who was now home.

"One understands, but cannot explain. Above all, one is not afraid."

H. T. M.

A Whole Army of Geese

The church bells rang with a gentle, tolling sound. . . . All at once the rhythm became broken, the wind stopped its playing, and "the blue pebbles of the rain" began to fall in earnest, beating up into little fountains and watery Catherine-wheels at the sloping borders of the road. The afternoon was now sufficiently wet to be interesting, for, in the tattooing sound made by the rain as it drummed its watery fingers upon the various hard surfaces, it was possible to distinguish many tunes, played with a precision and sense of time that would do credit to any executant. But almost before one tune was finished, it would merge into another; and suddenly, before we were in the full swing of this new game imposed upon us, the music ceased and the blue pebbles lengthened into disappointing grey strings, dull and ugly.

It was at this moment of disillusionment that the geese hastily waddled into the village street, at once imparting that note of human interest previously lacking in the view from our window. In twos they came. . . . They waddled round, scanning road and gutter carefully, as you might see housewives marketing. Here was a bargain obviously, and they tapped eagerly on the stone border of the pavement with their yellow beaks, making a hard wooden sound, peering, as if to examine the durability of some material. Now they would turn away again, disappointed but still hopeful, hissing slightly with excitement at the damp, fat smells of the countryside, of grass, foliage, wet mould, haystacks, cabbages, and all those scents that are exhaled so strongly in humid air.

Faces now appeared at one or two of the windows in the street. The scene became almost familiar, so traditional was it—like one of those tiny, very realistic paintings by the elder Breughel, who is as true to the look of the people here as Hogarth and Rowlandson are to the look of theirs, and who, at the same time, summed up the Flemish and German rustic quality as surely as George Morland represented the English one. Down this very national perspective now marched a whole army of geese, led by a ragged girl whose flaxen hair and bright colouring proclaimed the nearness of her kin to the country-side, to the apples that still lie, rosy-red, high up on the golden branches of the fruit-trees which everywhere edge the roads—boughs hung with silvery cobwebs resembling the counterfeit hoar-frost on a Christmas tree—or to the yellow vines that grow here in so stiff and upright a way—not clinging in luxuriant wreaths, or touched with crimson as are the Italian ones. The goose-girl diminished into the distance at the head of her white army, and a cart came into sight dragged by two flax-coloured oxen, plodding peacefully along and driven by a large, fair man in tattered clothing.—OSBERT SITWELL, in "Discursions on Travel, Art and Life."

Katydid

I love to hear thine earnest voice,
Wherever thou art hid,
Thou testy little dogmatist
Thou pretty Katydid!
Thou mindest me of gentlefolks,—
Old gentlefolks are they,—
Thou say'st an undisputed thing
In such a solemn way.

—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. "Poems."

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Corn-Crakes at Rusheen

(Connemara)

The cricket is loud beneath my window;
Three floors below me, yet I hear him; harsh,
Breaking my sleep and my waking;
For I lie between them this warm night.
But now it is not the cricket I hear,
It is the corn-crake,
"Crake, crake" in the summer darkness.
How near the meadow comes to Rusheen;
I cannot hear the murmur of the sea
lifting yellow seaweed
Moment after moment on her dark bosom;
I can only hear the corn-crake and
the thoughts of children.
My memories sift through my thoughts
As the sand sifts through one's fingers.
I can see dimly the polished floors—
The white walls.
"Crake, crake," cries the corn-crake
across the darkness;
"Crake, crake," across the dark years.
And memory lifts a little of the curtain
Just for a moment before I fall sleep.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

Adventuring in Autumn

The little craft which I had rented from the old fisherman presented a most unseaworthy appearance, as she bobbed up and down at the end of the pier. I regarded her with a more critical eye as I thought of the depth of the river channel in some places, of the rapids in others. She was of the unwieldy type known to rivermen as a "flatbottom," and the gleaming outboard motor which she boasted only made her seem older and more clumsy by contrast. This hesitance on my part did not escape the old man. He smiled reassuringly. "You needn't be afraid, Miss—I take her out into the Sound every day or so. She's safe."

It was not his words which decided me, but rather a glance at the autumn sky. The sun shone brilliantly—changing the usually muddy water of the river to blue and green. The trees were arrayed in red and yellow for as far as I could see. The crisp autumn breeze seemed to whisper a promise of greater beauty around the bend. What a day for adventuring! I tilted my béret to what I hoped was a more nautical angle; and, whistling for Terry, stepped into the boat. Terry, who had been napping peacefully in a sunny spot on the pier, seemed to resent this interrupting; for he stretched himself in a most impolite fashion, and yawned once or twice before he took a step in my direction. He gave the boat and crew a look of withering scorn, and squarely turned his back! At my command, however, he reluctantly jumped in beside me. The old fisherman slipped the knotted rope out from between two boards, tossed it to me, and gave us a push with an oar. I started the motor and headed upstream.

Around the bend the river narrowed until it was little more than a stream. On either side water oaks and cottonwoods grew close to the water. Some of the branches were so low that, by steering my boat inland ever so slightly, I could reach up and touch them with my hand from where I sat. The leaves were every shade of red and gold, and here and there a brown one floated on the surface of the water, having been shaken down by some fitful breeze. Under the trees the waters were dark green and brown in color. The only flowers I could see up the bank were the tiny white blossoms of the frostweed aster, yet a host of tawny butterflies were hovering happily over these.

A half-mile farther on the region assumed a more swampy appearance. The oaks were heavily bearded with Spanish moss. Grasslike sedges and water hyacinths were in abundance. Here and there a gnarled old cypress tree sat with its "knees" hunched up and protruding out of the water. Brown cattails waved on their long stems. Stopping the motor for a time, I broke off one or two, which Terry promptly proceeded to investigate. In less than a moment, he had completely demolished one, and the winged seeds were flying through the air by the dozens. Terry yapped a bit in his surprise. Discouraged by the storm of brown fuzz which had settled on his coat, and on mine, I broke off no more cattails, but rather threw the remaining one overboard. Still I was in no hurry to leave this spot. How quiet it was—how peaceful! I heard the rustling of wings among the tall grasses, and in a moment the stillness was broken by the song of some marsh bird, hidden from our sight. Terry pricked up his ears; but, at a warning pat from me, he made no sound. The song continued, unbroken. That the singer was a stranger to me, I had decided on his first trill, and, as he soared from one sweet note to another, I grew more perplexed. Yet, try as I might, I could catch no glimpse of him.

Out into the sunlight again, our attention was attracted by a turtle basking contentedly on an old log, which floated slowly down the river. I thought that he was sleeping as he rode along; but, at Terry's excited bark, he blinked confusedly at us for a moment, and started crawling along the log. Terry and I came off with second honors in this encounter, for, just as we were about to pass him, the old turtle slid off the log with a mighty kersplash which sent a shower of water over us. Terry barked angrily. It took a bit of forceful persuasion to keep him from diving headlong into the river in search of his ill-mannered acquaintance.

Speeding up a bit, I turned and headed downstream. Terry soon forgot his grievance in watching the trail we were leaving behind us. For a moment I steered a zigzag course for his amusement—and mine! He was delighted at the serpent of foam which resulted. We were traveling at top speed now, churning the water. The bow of the boat was high in the air. The spray blew in our faces. I laughed—and Terry's bark became a series of joyous yelps. An autumn afternoon on the river. Who wants a more glorious adventure? C. C.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Macaw: From a Woodcut (Color Print) by Erna Fenkohl

MRS. ERNA FENKOHL'S woodcut attracts as a nature study, a clever piece of composition, and a brilliant combination of color. In the print reproduced the color must be imagined, but something in the line work seems to indicate the rich values of the original. Working on a tinted background, which forms a perfect setting, the artist has employed a simple combination of dark and light greens for the tropical foliage, between which the dull mauve of the branch threads its way effectively. The bird has been so placed on the panel as to gain full emphasis from the background, against which the gold, green and black of the head stand out with added force. The beak is the same green tone as the leaves, and one finds an interesting resemblance between its strong curves and the outline of the foliage. The same idea suggests itself in the relation between the leaves and the bird's claw. The breast feathers are gold; touches of bright yellow appear like glimmers of sunshine between the wings and tail feathers, which are a lovely combination of blue and green. The powerful lines of the tail give a peculiarly happy balance to the subject, adding the sudden emphasis needed to break the busy effect of the design.

The different treatment given to the drawing of the bird and that of the foliage has been carefully studied and cleverly maintained, with the result that one is conscious of the weight of the arrogant bird as it forces down the slender bough on which it is resting.

Mrs. Fenkohl, the wife of the well-known Berlin painter, Gustav Fenkohl, specializes in colored woodcuts, using for her subjects nature studies, sea and landscapes. Some of her work was recently shown in the Great Berlin Art Exhibition which opened its autumn show at the Bellevue Palace, and devoted one room to the work of the Society of Women Artists of Berlin.

Duties of a Good Jongleur

It is very desirable for a cavalier to have a rich voice and know how to twang a harp. Aimery, soon to be Sire Aimery, can sing and play as well as many minstrels. Adela spent many hours at her viol and at a little portable organ before family cares took up her time. Five or six of the servitors hold their places mainly because they can play so excellently at those impromptu dances which Conon gives on every possible occasion. You cannot linger long around the castle without hearing the lutes, the flutes, and the castanets, and in confining weather in winter the music keeps up almost the whole day long.

However, variety is the spice of life. It is a red-letter day when a new jongleur or, better still, a troupe of jongleurs arrive. They will teach new music, new songs, new tricks to the regular denizens, and break up that desperate monotony which sometimes causes the barons to fret with a pent-up energy and to precipitate new wars merely to get relief. As for a great fête like the present, obviously a large corps of entertainers must be mobilized. The mere news through the region that messire proposed a marriage feast and a tourney has been enough to start many such itinerant gentry toward St. Aliquis. Sire Eustace was overwhelmed with offers of assistance and has had to chase away some of the would-be entertainers almost by force.

Jongleurs are versatile people, and each of them has his specialty. . . . A good jongleur is far more than a musician. He can dance himself, with intricate acrobatic figures impossible for the unprofessional; he can sing love songs, chant or recite romances; and, if he has companions, even present short farces and comedies. He is probably possessed also of series of tricks and sleight-of-hand accomplishments, which appeal more to the groundlings than do high-flown poetic recitals. If he can reach the summit of his profession he will be received at castles almost as the equal of the seigneur, and be able to retire rich, after having been showered with such gifts as palfreys, furs, jewels, mantles of red cloth, and, of course, with much money.—WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS, in "Life on a Mediæval Barony."

Voting and Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE policies of nations and governments have undergone many changes for the better since feudal times, and undoubtedly they will steadily improve until perfection is reached. Is perfection in government too utopian an idea to be considered seriously? Christian Science declares that it is not. Nothing that is truly idealistic is beyond the possibility of achievement. Furthermore, it may be authoritatively stated that government by divine Principle alone will in time be an established fact among all nations and peoples. It will be brought about by the leaven of spiritual Truth, which, even now, is working in the consciousness of humanity. The civilized world is being more and more awakened to the need for continual improvement in the character and ability of those who are vested with authority to enact and enforce statutory laws.

In this day the truly ideal form of government is generally considered to be that by which power to govern is obtained by consent of the governed. Too often, however, individuals elected to official positions are not well fitted for the authority they assume. Self-interest in many instances predominates over desire to give service; favoritism, graft, and dishonesty are evils which are oftentimes allowed to hold sway in government; and statesmanship is oftentimes hampered by political chicanery. Much of the fault, however, lies with those who have the privilege of suffrage. Only as their interest in better government increases, and as they correspondingly become awakened to their duties as qualified voters, will better political, civil, and social conditions prevail. There are indications that such an awakening is well under way. It is being increasingly realized that genuine statesmanship is of far more importance to humanity than political partisanship, and that greed and selfishness in official positions can appear to thrive only as long as there is somnolent citizenship. At this time the whole world is yearning for better social and economic conditions. Neither radicalism nor revolutionary methods can usher them in. They can be brought about only through Christianly progressive steps. Beginning with self-government, these steps must inevitably lead toward the practical idealism which was taught by Christ Jesus, and which in this day is reiterated in Christian Science.

True self-government is unquestionably the most important factor in mankind's progress toward the achievement of righteous national and civic government. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the author, Mary Baker Eddy, states (p. 106), "Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love." In this terse sentence is found the rule for true citizenship. He who learns the lesson of self-government will never neglect his duty as a qualified voter. In church, civic, and national elections he votes prayerfully, not blindly.

The account given in the Acts of the Apostles of the election of Matthias to fill the place of Judas Iscariot may not have been considered particularly pertinent to general elections. With the advent of Christian Science, however, the incident took on a deeper significance. The disciples "prayed, and said, Thou, Lord, which knowest the hearts of all men, shew whether of these two thou hast chosen;" and by this spiritual and thoroughly practical method a wise selection was made. That this method is practical today is clearly understood by Christian Scientists the world over. All that is accomplished in Christian Science—all healing, reformation, and righting of wrong conditions—is brought about by enlightened prayer. Christ Jesus taught and demonstrated the practicality of prayer, and Christian Science shows plainly that true prayer—prayer resting not on blind faith but on the correct understanding of God and spiritual man—is the most potent force available to mankind. All the glorious accomplishments of the ancient prophets and apostles were resultant from their understanding of true prayer. To this all-important subject Mrs. Eddy has devoted the first chapter of Science and Health. By studying this textbook all who will may make steady progress in self-government, and learn to avail themselves of God's unerring direction in every important undertaking.

The basis of true government can never be anything other than Christ's Christianity; and Jesus' Sermon on the Mount must eventually be recognized as the motivating power in the government of all the nations of the earth. The footsteps leading to this ideal require alertness to duty on the part of every voter, so that proper consideration shall be given to the character and ability of all candidates for official positions. In every election divine Principle should be increasingly demonstrated as having the ascendency over partisanship and personality. Thus will government increasingly benefit the governed and redound to the glory of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Wählen und Regierung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Staatskunst der Völker und Regierungen hat seit den feudalen Zeiten viele Änderungen zum Bessern erfahren, und sie wird zweifellos stetig besser werden, bis Vollkommenheit erreicht ist. Ist Vollkommenheit in der Regierung ein zu unausführbarer Gedanke, um ernstlich in Betracht gezogen zu werden? Die Christliche Wissenschaft verneint diese Frage. Nichts wahrhaft Ideales liegt außerhalb der Möglichkeit des Vollbringens. Ferner kann man maßgebend behaupten, daß Regierung durch das göttliche Prinzip allein mit der Zeit eine vollendete Tatsache unter den Völkern und Menschen werden wird. Sie wird durch das Wirken des schon jetzt im Bewußtsein der Menschen arbeitenden Sauerteigs der geistigen Wahrheit herbeigeführt werden. Die gesittete Welt erwacht immer mehr zu der Notwendigkeit einer fortgesetzten Besserung des Charakters und der Fähigkeit derer, die ermächtigt sind, Gesetze zu erlassen und auszuführen.

Heutzutage gilt allgemein diejenige Regierung als die wahrhaft ideale, bei der die Regierungsgewalt mit Zustimmung der Regierten erlangt wird. Doch allzuoft eignen sich Menschen, die amtliche Stellungen bekleiden, nicht gut für die übernommene Machtbefugnis. In vielen Fällen überragt Eigennutz das Verlangen zu dienen. Begünstigung, Bestechung und Unehrlichkeit sind Übel, die oft in der Regierung herrschen, und Regierungskunst wird nicht selten durch politisches Ränkespiel gehindert. Sehr viel schuld daran sind jedoch diejenigen, die das Recht haben, zu wählen. Nur in dem Maße, wie ihr Verlangen nach einer besseren Regierung zunimmt und sie dementsprechend zu ihrer Pflicht als berechtigte Wähler erwachen, werden bessere politische, bürgerliche und gesellschaftliche Zustände die Oberhand gewinnen. Anzeichen deuten darauf hin, daß ein solches Erwachen bereits begonnen hat. Es wird immer mehr erkannt, daß echte Regierungskunst für die Menschheit viel wichtiger ist als politische Parteizugehörigkeit, und daß Habgier und Selbstsucht in amtlichen Stellungen offenbar nur gedeihen können, solange es schläfrige Bürger gibt. Gegenwärtig sehnt sich die ganze Welt nach besseren gesellschaftlichen und wirtschaftlichen Verhältnissen. Sie können aber weder durch Radikalismus noch durch Umsturz herbeigeführt werden. Sie sind nur durch christlich fortschrittliches Vorgehen zu erlangen. Mit Selbstbeherrschung beginnende Schritte müssen unvermeidlich zu dem von Christus Jesus gelehrten und heute in der Christlichen Wissenschaft wiederholten praktischen Idealismus führen.

Wahre Selbstbeherrschung ist fraglos der wichtigste Faktor im Fortschritt der Menschen dem Erlangen einer gerechten Volks- und Staatsregierung entgegen. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 106) erklärt die Verfasserin Mary Baker Eddy: „Der Mensch regiert sich eigentlich nur dann selber, wenn er sich von seinem Schöpfer, der göttlichen Wahrheit und Liebe, richtig leiten und regieren läßt". Dieser bündige Satz enthält die Regel für wahres Bürgertum. Wer Selbstbeherrschung lernt, vernachlässigt nie seine Pflicht als berechtigter Wähler. Bei Kirchen-, Volks- und Gemeindewahlen wählt er nicht blindlings, sondern gewissenhaft.

Der Bericht in der Apostelgeschichte über die Wahl des Matthias für den von Judas Ischariot verlassenen Platz ist wohl nicht als auf allgemeine Wahlen besonders zutreffend angesehen worden. Mit dem Kommen der Chrsitlichen Wissenschaft nahm jene Begebenheit jedoch eine tiefere Bedeutung an. Die Jünger „beteten und sprachen: Herr, aller Herzen Kündiger, zeige an, welchen du erwählt hast unter diesen zweien"; und durch dieses geistige und durchaus zweckdienliche Verfahren kam eine weise Wahl zustande. Daß dieses Verfahren zweckdienlich ist, ist den Christlichen Wissenschaftern in der ganzen Welt klar. Alles, was durch die Christliche Wissenschaft vollbracht wird,—alles Heilen, alles Umwandeln und Berichtigen falscher Zustände—kommt durch aufgeklärtes Gebet zustande. Christus Jesus lehrte und bewies die Zweckdienlichkeit des Gebets, und die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt klar, daß wahres Gebet—ein nicht auf blindem Glauben sondern auf der rechten Erkenntnis Gottes und des geistigen Menschen beruhendes Gebet—die den Menschen zu Gebot stehende mächtigste Kraft ist. Alle herrlichen Leistungen der alten Propheten und der Apostel gingen daraus hervor, daß sie verstanden, was wahres Gebet ist. Diesem überaus wichtigen Gegenstande hat Mrs. Eddy das erste Kapitel in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit gewidmet. Durch Eindringen in dieses Buch können alle, die wollen, in der Selbstbeherrschung beständig Fortschritt machen und lernen, sich Gottes unfehlbare Leitung bei jedem wichtigen Unternehmen zunutze zu machen.

Die Grundlage wahrer Regierung kann nie etwas anderes als das Christentum Christi sein, und Jesu Bergpredigt muß schließlich als die treibende Kraft in der Regierung aller Völker auf Erden erkannt werden. Die zu diesem Ideal führenden Schritte bedingen bei jedem Wähler wachsames Pflichtbewußtsein, damit der Charakter und die Befähigung aller Bewerber um amtliche Stellungen in Betracht gezogen werden. Bei jeder Wahl sollte immer mehr bewiesen werden, daß das göttliche Prinzip das Übergewicht über Parteizugehörigkeit und Persönlichkeit hat. Auf diese Art wird eine Regierung immer mehr den Regierten zum Segen und Gott zur Verherrlichung gereichen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Vignettes

(1)

Four little Genoese
Riding on a donkey—
Cobblestones and sunshine,
And color everywhere;

Carissimi amanti;
Poverty or plenty;
What care they for sadness
When Italia is fair!

(2)

Warm, sweet, English countryside,
Meadow-larks and hawthorne;
Drone of bees in hollyhocks
And soft, bright, summer rain;

Dignity and impudence,
Park Lane and Piccadilly;
Drifting fog—wet pavements,
And a flower-girl's refrain.

(3)

Apple-bloom in Brittany,
Peasant smocks and sabots;
Sheep-bells and curfew,
And châteaux towers gray;

Paris for the voyageur,
Taormina, Capri,
Cherries, lapis lazuli,
And red roofs, far away.

(4)

Four little Dutchmen
Fishing from the dike-side;
Straight blond hair blown backward
And pantaloons abreeze;

Sturdy little patriots,
Smiling to your greeting,
Proud of brave blue doorways,
And their great red cheese!

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT.

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MIXTURE OF SMALL GAINS AND LOSSES

Stock Prices Fluctuate in Narrow Range— Close Steady

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—The stock market wabbled quietly in today's short session, reflecting little save week-end lightening up of both long and short accounts.

During the first hour, the list managed to extend yesterday's brisk recovery by a point or two here and there, but such pivotal shares as U. S. Steel and American Telephone failed to follow, and the list slid back in the last hour.

The close found the market about steady, with a mixture of narrow gains and losses, mostly fractional. The turnover for the two hours of trading was about 400,000 shares.

The report of the movement of revenue freight on class 1 roads in the week ended Oct. 29 showed a reduction of 24,531 cars from the previous week, tending to confirm the belief that the seasonal peak in the freight movement had been reached in the week ended Oct. 15. This reduction, however, had been rather clearly foreshadowed by reports of individual roads earlier in the week, and was scarcely an important factor in the market.

U. S. Steel and American Telephone, after getting up only minor fractions in the early rise, slid back to show losses of ½ and ⅞, respectfully, then recovered to finish about unchanged. Standard of New Jersey was a firm spot in the oils, closing about a point higher. In the rails, New York Central and Union Pacific finished about a point higher. Santa Fe lost most of a rise of 1⅜. Norfolk & Western appeared about 5 points higher in a single transaction.

Cotton Features Commodities

The alcohol stocks were again firm. U. S. Industrial rose a couple of points, and American Commercial and National Distillers, while finishing somewhat under the best, were up around a point. Owens Illinois Glass reacted 1½ points. Crown Cork was quiet.

Firmness of the cotton market was a feature of the commodities, and presumably had a good effect on stocks. This staple may have been helped by cables from Manchester to the effect that the Lancashire textile workers strike had been settled, and that the mills would start up again on Monday. Cotton futures at New York closed with net gains of $1.20 to $1.30 a bale. The market gave its best performance in weeks.

Reports from the automobile industry indicated some further gradual pickup in activity, as work starts on next year's models. In this connection, it was noted that the Detroit Board of Trade's employment index stood at 42 at the end of October, compared with 37.4 at the end of September, and 41.7 on Oct. 31, 1931.

Foreign exchanges were mixed. The dollar firmed against the French franc and most other continental gold currencies. Sterling cables stiffened, ruling at $3.30 3-16, up ⅝ of a cent. Scandinavians were higher in sympathy.

Bond Market Quiet

Uncertainty continued to prevail in the bond market today, with trading volume at a low ebb and prices generally following a narrow range.

Rail loans apparently paid little attention to a decline in freight car loadings of 24,531 for the week ended Oct. 29, and a number of the secondary issues showed further firming tendencies. Some statistical observers pointed out that the carloadings drop was just about seasonal and not particularly disappointing.

Moderate gains were recorded by Chesapeake Corp. 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, St. Paul 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Canadian Pacific 4½s. Frisco 4½s moved up around 2 points at one time, reflecting a more optimistic attitude toward the recent receivership proceedings and readjustment plans.

There was a fairly wide movement in some of the utilities and industrials. American Smelting first 5s jumped 3 points before easing off moderately. Pan-American Petroleum 6s advanced a point to a new high for the year at 37, while Richfield Oil 6s improved fractionally to 31½. New bidding for the Richfield California properties, together with better sentiment in the petroleum industry, attracted attention to the oil group. International Telephone debenture 5s were up around a point and American & Foreign Power 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s and Western Union 5s raised their prices.

Foreign bonds were fairly dull and mixed. The Argentines rallied, as did some of the Australians, Austrians, Belgians and French. The Germans and Japanese were somewhat easier while British loans were steady.

United States Government obligations were dull, with fractional losses and gains about evenly divided.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Nov. 5	Nov. 4
25	Am & Cont	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
386	Am T&T	104½	102⅞	103½	103⅛
740	Arcadian	.75	.40	.75	.50
28	Big Sanf	9½	9½	9½	10
7	Bos El	65½	65½	65½	..
19	B&M pr pf	25	25	25	25
10	E G&Fuel	6	6	6	6
30	E G&F pf	51¼	51½	51½	50
50	Edison Elec	173	172	172	172½
120	Em Asso	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5⅛
120	First Nat S	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝	48⅜
100	Mass Util	2½	2½	2½	2½
40	Nash	14	14	14	13½
154	NE Tel	92½	92	92	92½
50	No Butte	.35	.35	.35	..
120	Stone Web	8⅞	8½	8¾	8½
5	Swift & Co	8	8	8	7½
115	Torrington	31	30⅛	31	31
756	Uni Shoe	35¼	35	35½	34½
35	Uni Gas	2½	2½	2½	..
200	Utah Apex	.50	.50	.50	..
100	Utah Met	.35	.35	.35	..
20	War Bros	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½

UPTURNS IN 12 INDUSTRIES

Although November is a month of decline in the production and sales volumes of most industries, 12 lines should be favored by increases this month, according to the United Business Service. The industries where upturns are expected are: Confectionery, package foods, chain stores, department stores, radio, electric light and power, motion pictures, traction, automotive parts, bituminous coal, lead, and zinc.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Nov. 5 Last	Nov. 4 Last
9½	1⅝	..	Adams Express	100	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5½
4⅛	1⅛	..	Advance Rumely	100	3	3	3	..
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	9½	9⅜	9½	9¼
103⅛	30⅛	3½	Air Reduction	1400	53⅜	52⅜	52⅝	53
16⅜	7⅜	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1100	11¾	11½	11½	11½
3⅜	⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8¼	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
88¼	42½	.60	Allied Chem	4100	73¼	72	72½	72½
15⅝	4	..	Allis Chalmers	200	8	8	8	7⅝
22⅜	12	2	Amerada	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
22½	5	..	Am Bank Note	100	11½	11½	11½	..
7⅞	2⅜	4	Am Can	5400	51⅞	50½	51⅜	51½
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	100	119	119	119	..
17	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8¼
37⅜	18	3½	Am Chicle	400	36¼	36	36¼	36
27	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	2100	22½	21	22½	21
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	1100	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
12	2½	..	Am International	400	7	6⅞	7	6¾
15¼	3⅞	..	Am Locomotive	100	7⅛	7	7⅛	7½
49	19	7	Am Loco pf	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
32	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	130	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
12¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	1400	9⅛	9	9	8⅜
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
12¼	3¼	..	Am Radiator	2300	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	2100	10⅜	10	10	10¼
27¼	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3100	15⅛	14⅞	15	14⅜
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	47	47	47	45
15⅜	3	..	Am Snuff Tobies	400	7¼	7	7	7
36⅜	20	2½	Am Stores	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	..
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	6400	104¼	102⅞	104	103⅜
39½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	700	20¼	20	20	20¾
75	26	6	Am Wat wf 6	100	53	53	53	50
21	11	2	Am W W&E ct	400	19	18	18	17½
10	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
39⅞	15¼	..	Am Woolen pf	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	3100	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	9
17½	6¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	100	11½	11	11½	10
3	⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	6	6	6	..
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	4100	41⅜	39⅝	40¼	40
21⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	2100	15¾	15¾	16	15⅞
151¾	26¾	4§	Auburn Auto	4100	41½	41	41	40¾
7⅞	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1100	6	5⅝	6	5⅝

—B—

12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	16	16	16	16
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12½
41⅜	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	14½	14½	14½	14¼
99	62	6½	Bamberger pf	19	75	75	75	..
5¾	4½	2	Banger & Aroos	100	21	21	21	..
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	400	4½	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
43½	13	..	Beatrice Cream	400	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	11¼
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2100	10⅛	9⅞	10	9¾
29⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2700	17⅛	17	17⅛	17¾
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34½
22½	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	11	10	10	10¼
43½	20	2	Borden	1700	25¾	25	25⅜	25
14¼	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	400	8⅝	8	8	7⅞
11¼	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	400	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
54½	11⅞	..	Brooklyn Man T	2100	27⅜	27	27	26½
2⅞	⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	400	¾	¾	¾	..
2⅛	⅛	..	Budd Mfg	100	1½	1½	1½	..
14	5⅛	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	4	4	4	..
4½	1	..	Budd Wheel	100	2	2	2	..
14⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	20	11	11	11	10⅞
2	⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1	1	1	..
24⅞	7	..	Byers	100	14	14	14	14

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	200	10	10	10	10
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	400	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
20⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	2500	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
65¾	16⅜	..	Case Thresh	7200	36⅜	35½	36	36½
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	8	7⅜	7⅝	7¾
12½	3½	..	Celanese Corp	400	10	9⅝	9⅞	10
20⅜	7¾	1½	Central Aguirre	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	200	4	4	4	3⅞
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
20¾	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1000	13¾	13	13¾	13¼
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	4300	23⅜	22¼	22⅝	22
21¾	3⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	200	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
8	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
14½	2	..	Chi & N western	500	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6
31	5	..	Chi & N west pf	300	9¾	9½	9¾	9
20	5¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	4	4	4	4
16⅝	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	5½	5	5	5⅜
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	10	7½	7½	7½	7½
12½	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	200	8¾	8½	8½	..
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	3500	14⅛	13⅜	14	13⅞
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
30	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	100	10	10	10	..
21	4½	1	Columbia Gas	2500	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
10⅜	40	6	Columbia G pf A	200	67	67	67	68
41⅞	13½	2	Columbia Carb	500	25¾	25	25	24⅞
28	11⅜	3	Comm Cred A	200	24¾	24¼	24¾	25⅛
27⅞	12⅜	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	21	21	21	21
13⅜	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	800	9½	9⅛	9½	9
5½	1⅜	..	Comwlth & Sh	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	49¼	49¼	49¼	..
12¼	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9½
11⅜	2¾	..	Consol Film 1 pf	400	7½	7½	7½	..
68⅜	31½	4	Consol Gas	4500	57⅜	56⅜	56¾	56½
10⅞	4¼	1	Consol Laundries	200	6⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
9	4	..	Consol Oil	900	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
1⅜	⅛	..	Consol Textile	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	200	37	37	37	..
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	800	33	32¼	33	32⅝
28¼	6⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	15⅜	15	15	15
7½	⅜	..	Cont Motors	300	2⅛	2	2	..
9⅝	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	400	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
55⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	1000	50⅞	50	50⅜	50½
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	100	4	4	4	3⅞
26½	13½	2*	Cream of Wheat	900	25	24½	25	24½
19	7⅜	..	Crown Cork & S	1200	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
27⅞	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	28½	28½	28½	27½
37	20	4	Crown Will Pap	20	25	25	25	..
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	28	23	28	..
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	1000	2	1⅞	2	2
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	3⅛	3	3	3⅛

—D—

9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	300	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
15⅛	6¼	.140	Deere & Co pf	200	8	7½	8	8
62½	32	6	Del & Hudson	100	57½	57½	57½	57¾
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	3500	26½	25	26¼	26⅛
12¾	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	200	13¾	11⅝	11⅝	12
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅞
59½	22	2	du Pont de Nem	9500	34⅛	33⅜	34	33½
105⅛	80¾	6	du Pont deb	200	98½	98½	98½	98½

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	1000	51⅜	50	51⅛	51
125	104¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	116	116	116	..
9⅝	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	800	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	16⅜
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & Lpf	100	24	24	24	22½
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	20	19½	20	19½
33¼	12⅜	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	24⅜	24½	24½	..
37¼	16	3	Endicott Johnson	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31
61⅜	25	6	Engineers PS 6pf	100	40½	40½	40½	..
11⅜	2	..	Erie RR	300	6	5⅞	6	6⅛

—F—

47½	15	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
2⅜	½	..	Fed Screw W	100	¾	¾	¾	..
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water2Serv	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	600	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	14
84¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	400	50	49¾	49¾	48½
1⅝	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	7
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	100	3	3	3	3
26⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	1100	24	23½	23¾	23⅞
32	3	..	Fuller 2pf	10	10	10	10	..

—G—

5½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	15⅞	15½	15⅞	16
25¾	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	30	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	..
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	7600	16⅛	15⅝	15¾	16
11⅞	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec 3p	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	1800	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	27⅞
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas A & E A	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
30	5¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	10	25	25	25	24
40	5¼	8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	50	33	33	33	..
48½	23	3	Gen Mills	100	41	41	41	41
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	12200	13⅜	13	13⅜	12¼
2	2½	..	Gen Print Ink	10	5	5	5	..
7	1½	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
24½	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1900	17⅞	17	17	17
10⅜	3⅛	..	Glidden	200	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅜
8	2⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	5	5	5	5
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	1500	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜
12⅜	5¼	..	Goodrich	800	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	8¼
29⅜	5½	..	Goodyear	800	16	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
30¾	7½	..	Gtoham Silk Hos	600	24	23¾	24	24
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	500	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
11⅝	2⅜	..	Granby	300	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5⅛
30¼	14⅛	1	Grant (WT)	600	20½	20	20	20
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	300	12	11½	12	12
13¾	5	..	Great Nor Ore	900	8	8	8	8
83	48	7	Great W Sug pf	30	74	72½	72½	..
2¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	200	1⅛	1	1⅛	1

—H—

4¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
12	3	..	Hamilton Watch	100	4	4	4	..
2½	¼	..	Hayes Body	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
29½	13⅞	1½	Hercules Powder	100	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	..
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	300	56	56	56	55
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	79	79	79	..
28¼	8¾	..	Houston Oil	300	15	15	15	14⅜
8⅜	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	100	3	3	3	3
11⅜	3⅞	..	Hudson Motor	400	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅜
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	200	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½

—I—

24⅞	4¾	..	Ill Central	1100	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	14½
45	15¼	4	Ill Central LL	20	34	34	34	..
2⅜	⅜	..	Indian Motor	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
40	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	400	24	23⅛	24	23¾
44⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	200	27	26	26	27
21⅜	10	..	Inland Steel	100	15	15	15	..
3⅞	1	..	Insuranshare Md	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
7¼	1⅝	..	Interlake Iron	100	3½	3½	3½	..
117	52½	.65	Int Business M	1000	93	92	93	90
1⅞	⅝	..	Int Combustion	200	..	⅞	⅞	⅞
34½	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	2000	21	20¾	20¾	20¾
11⅜	2⅜	..	Int Hydroelec	200	5¾	5½	5¾	6
12½	3½	..	Int Nickel	2600	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8
4⅜	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
12⅜	2	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
8¾	4	..	Int Print Ink	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
15¾	2⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	11800	9	8⅝	9	8⅜

—J—

11	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
7	3¼	..	Intertype Corp	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
33⅜	10	..	Johns Manville	3200	22⅜	21	22	21½
84	30	3	Jone & Laughlin	70	50⅞	49½	50⅞	..

—K—

15¼	2¼	..	Kan C & Scuth	100	8	8	8	..
9¼	3	.80	Kaufman D St	100	4	4	4	4
4¼	⅞	..	Kelsey Hayes W	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
10⅜	2⅜	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	4¼	4	4½	4⅜
10¼	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	3100	11	10⅝	10⅞	10¾
19	6⅜	1	Kresge	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
9¼	1⅜	..	Kreuger & Toll	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
18⅛	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	1000	15	14½	15	14⅞

—L—

75	47	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	110	56	55	55	..
29¼	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
81⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	200	42½	42¼	42½	41½
10⅜	8½	..	Lima Loco Wks	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
14	6½	.80	Link-Belt	100	10	10	10	..
22	9	2	Liquid Carbonic	1800	17¼	16⅜	16¾	16⅞
37⅜	13¼	4§	Loew's Inc	2800	26⅞	26½	26½	26
5	1⅞	..	Loft Inc	500	3⅛	3⅛	3½	3⅜
36⅜	16⅛	2	Looke-Wiles Bisc	200	22	21½	22	21½
23⅜	8½	1⅜	Louisville G&E	200	18½	18½	18⅞	18
38⅛	7½	4	Louisville & N	100	17½	17½	17½	18¼
11⅜	1½	..	Ludlum Steel	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾

—M—

60½	17	.50	eMacy (RH) & Co	400	38¼	37½	37¾	37¾
11¾	4½	.50	Magma Copper	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
2¼	¼	..	Manati Sugar	140	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3¼	¼	..	Manati Sug pf	70	¼	¼	¼	..
20¾	4	..	Man Elv mg	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	4¾
13¾	5¾	1	Marlin-Rockwell	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
13½	3	..	Marshall Field	300	7¾	6⅞	7⅜	7
20⅛	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	100	15	15	15	15
20	9½	1	May Dept Stores	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
18	8	1.20	Melville Shoe	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
8⅞	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	200	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾
11	1¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	700	6¼	6¼	6⅝	6¼
11	1½	..	Mo Pacific	400	5¼	5	5	5
26	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	600	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7½
30¾	13¾	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	25½	25¾	25½	25
16½	3½	..	Montgom Ward	3800	11½	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
29⅜	7⅜	2	Morgan Products	200	14	14	14	13
27⅝	5	..	Mullins pf	10	15	15	15	15
9⅜	2⅛	..	Murray Body	500	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

—N—

19¾	8	1	Nash Motors	1100	14	13½	13¾	13½
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nash Motors	2300	39	38	38	37½
18⅛	6½	..	Nat Cash Reg	800	10½	9⅞	10¼	9¾
14⅜	4⅞	2	Nat Dairy Prod	6100	18	17½	18	17¾
125	87	7	Nat Lead pf A	20	102	102	102	100⅜
20⅜	6⅜	1	Nat Pow & Lt	700	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14½
33

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Constructive Developments Uppermost—Drop in Commodity Prices

International developments in the financial and business fields of outstanding importance were lacking this week, activities apparently being held in abeyance on the other side of the water pending the outcome of the American elections.

Leading the domestic news this week was the declaration of a friendly receivership for the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad, the declaration of the regular common dividends by General Motors and Chrysler Corporation, the decline in wheat prices to 41⅞ cents for December deliveries or the lowest price recorded since trading in futures began in Chicago, the announcement that gold stocks of the country during October increased for the fourth consecutive month, the meeting of opposing railway and motor vehicle interests in New York to discuss possible legislation on highway freight traffic, and the curbing of utility transfers by the Federal Power Commision so as to safeguard minority stockholders' investment.

British Ruling on Grain

Foreign news affecting interests in the United States was the announcement that a ruling of the British Government on grain shipments from American ports will cut down wheat traffic from the United States. The financial secretary of the British Treasury stated that "preferences would not be available to goods sent from Canada to the United States and reconsigned from there." The ruling is expected to result in most of Canada's wheat exports going through the ports of Vancouver, Halifax and St. John and to eliminate (pending interpretation of the word "consignment") the storage of Canadian wheat in American grain elevators.

Of importance also was the announcement of a new British medium-term conversion loan of £300,000,000 to bear interest at 3 per cent and redeemable at par on March 1 1953. This is the fifth conversion operation by the British Government and brings the total converted to £2,500,000,000 or $8,218,750,000, and is expected to save the British taxpayer in interest about $131,500,000 annually.

The statement was made this week that Jugoslavia would not pay the interest and sinking fund installments due Nov. 1 on the 8 per cent and 7 per cent secured external bonds, of which $45,000,000 is outstanding, due in 1962. The country was unable to procure the necessary foreign exchange to make the payments, according to the Minister of Finance, Dr. Milan Georgevitch.

Business Still Gains

The views about current business seem to be somewhat conflicting. R. G. Dun & Co. says the undercurrent of business revival is becoming stronger each week. Bradstreet's says that politics and weakening commodity prices have been undermining confidence. A middle-of-the-road judgment is that from Washington the usual fall decline in production and primary distribution has set in, but that it is later and less uniform than usual. The truth of the matter sems to be that the improvement so noticeable in September and October has lost some of its momentum, but that there is no evidence of retrogression.

Car loadings are easing from their seasonal peak, steel production is around 20 per cent compared with 19 per cent a week ago, electric power output is holding at previous levels, there are substantial gains in output of bituminous and anthracite coal and improvement in electrical supply business; the production of plate glass is nearly double that of a few months ago, and manufacturers of refrigerators and radios have pay rolls only slightly below those of the peak level a month ago.

The building trade is still unsatisfactory, and automobile operations await the activity which follows the showing of new models. Wholesale and retail trade is beginning to feel the advent of colder weather, and the nearness of the holiday shopping season. Textile output is holding well.

Financial Factors

In the financial world, constructive forces are gaining. Bank failures are running at only about 4 per cent of the 1931 level. Bank clearings outside of New York City for the week ended Nov. 2, says Bradstreet's, gained 2.7 per cent.

New bond offerings this week totaled $21,500,000 compared with $1,544,000 a week ago and with $5,000,000 a year ago.

Stocks on Friday recovered practically all their previous losses for the week. Dividend news included the regular declarations by General Motors, Chrysler and Standard Oil of New Jersey, while Socony-Vacuum halved its quarterly payment.

The most adverse factor has been the decline in commodity prices. Bradstreet's index for the week shows that out of 87 commodities, 27 were lower, five were higher and 55 were unchanged. The stabilization of the last six weeks has given way to a downward trend, with the most disturbing factor the weakness in wheat prices.

Foreign news is mixed. Germany is doing better. Steel shows signs of recovery, with government orders aggregating 40,000 tons a month and a 50,000-ton Soviet order giving impetus. Cotton and wool mill operators report a big upturn. The Reichsbank report shows a steadily improving position.

In France, the coal and metallurgical industries continue dull. Foreign trade figures show exports to the United States down 41 per cent compared with the year before.

London is interested in big orders from Russia. Electric output in England is up slightly. Bonds are holding steady, though sterling continues unsettled. The success of the conversion schemes aid financial confidence.

CANADIAN LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

MONTREAL, Nov. 5—Subscriptions to the $80,000,000 Canadian Government loans during the first four days of offering totaled $56,000,000, including complete subscriptions to the $25,000,000 short-term issue and $31,000,000 to the $55,000,000 long-term issue.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	22	21½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	18¾	18
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	13	13
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31	29¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	74	74
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78½	78½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	67½	67½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	86	85
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105½	105⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	105⅝	105⅜
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105	104¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103	103
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	102⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106	106½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	92	91½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79⅝	79⅜
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73½	73
Associated Oil 6s '35	103	103
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90½	90¼
Atch T&SF 4s '05	80¼	80¼
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	95⅛	95⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅛	101⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	75	75
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	69	69
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	64⅛	62½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	30¼	29⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	45	44
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	68	68
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	81½	81½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	42⅝	42⅝
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	49¾	49¾
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	68	68
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	92	92
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107	107
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94¾	94¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	91	91
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34 ct	6	6
Brooklyn Ed 5s E '52	106	105¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105½	105½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85½	85½
Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	113½	113½
Bklyn Un El 5s '50	89	79¾
Buf Gen Elec 4½s B '81	102⅛	102⅛
Bush Term Con 5s '55	43	43
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	96	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97¼	97¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	87½	87½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	87	86½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	87¼	87¼
Can Nat Ry 4¼s '55	89¼	89¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	93½	93½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	93⅝	93⅝
Can North 4½s '35	98⅛	98⅛
San North deb 7s '40	103⅛	102⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	69¼	69¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	76	76
Cen Pacific 1st 4s 49	81⅛	81⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	57	57
Certainteed 5½s '48	37½	37
Ches Corp 5s '47	61¼	60
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96	95¼
Ches & O 4½s B	81⅜	81⅜
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	98⅜	98½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	87	86½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	13⅞	13
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	40½	40
Chicago M St P&Pac adj 2000	7⅛	7¼
Chicago M St P&Pac 5s '75	24⅛	23¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	21½	21½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	17½	17
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	23½	23½
Chicago R I & P 4½s cv '60	18¾	18⅜
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103¾	103¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100¼	100¼
Childs Co 5s '43	28	28
Chile Copper 5s '47	34	33⅞
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	102	101⅞
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	75½	75½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	24½	23
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	80	79½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	78	78
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	91¾	91¾
Con Gas 5s '57	101⅜	101¼
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	101¾	101¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	97	97
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¼	105¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Container Corp 6s '46	31	30
Crown Crok & Seal 6s '47	85	85
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	60	60
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	23½	23½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104⅝	104⅝
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	80½	80
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	96	96
Det & Mac G-con 4s '36	39	39
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	39	39
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	16⅞	16⅞
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	22⅜	22⅜
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96½	96
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101⅞	101¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101¾	101¾
Detroit Ed 5s '52	100⅜	100¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86¾	86¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103⅜	103⅜
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	104¼	104
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s '39	101	101
Erie RR ref 5s '67	29	28⅝
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	44½	44½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28¾	28¼
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	85	85
Erie Pat col 4s '51	9	99
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98⅞	98¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	67	67
Goodrich 6s '45	55	55
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	79	79
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78	77¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100⅝	100⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103	102¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	50	49½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	52¼	52¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	68	67
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	30	30
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45	45
Hudson Coal 5s '62	40½	40½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	81⅛	81
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102
Il Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106	105¾
Il Central 4¾s '66	36½	35½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100½	100½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	81	81
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	79	79
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	42½	42½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47	46½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	16	16
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	54	53⅜
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct	53½	53½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63	63
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	14	14
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	13¾	13⅝
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	20	19½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40½	40½
Int Paper 6s '55	16	16
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	34⅞	33½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	40	39
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	37	36½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	101¾	101⅜
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	58¾	58¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	46	45½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89	88⅜
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	39	38
Kings Co Lt 6s '97	129	129
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	76½	76½
L'Autaro 6s '54	4⅛	4⅛
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2203	42	42
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	50	50
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	68	68
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	31	31
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104¼	104¼
L&N 1st 4s '40	84¼	83½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	60¼	60¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	25	23⅞
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	65¼	64¼
Meade 4½s ww	46⅛	46⅛
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	97	97
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94⅞	94⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	80¾	80¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	79	78½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	60	60
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	76	76
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	14⅞	14⅞
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	22¼	22¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	27¼	23¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	27	27
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	27	27
Mo Pac 5s I '81	27¼	26¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	14	13½
Mobile & Ohio 4s '38	22	22
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80	80
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51	51
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	85⅜	84¾
Nat Steel 5s	77	77
New Eng T&T 5s '52	106½	106⅛
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	83½	82½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	59⅞	59⅞
N O T & M 5s B '54	24¼	24
N O T & M 5½s '54	26	26
NYC&HR gen 5½s '97	72	72
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	69	68⅜
NYC&HR N 2013	45½	44½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	45	45
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	50	49⅛
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	61½	60⅜
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	17⅜	17¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	21	21
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	85⅛	85⅛
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112⅞	112⅞
NY Edison rfg 6½s '44	93⅝	93⅝
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	108⅜	108⅜
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	61½	61½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	49¼	49¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108¾	108¾
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	35	35
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103½	103
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	66	66
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	48	48
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100⅜	100⅜
Niag Share 5½s '50	63¼	63¼
North Am Co 5s '61	82¼	82¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60¼	60¼
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	78	78
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101½	101¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104⅜	104⅜
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	96½	96½
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	25	25
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	85	85
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	102	101
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81½	81
Otis Steel 6s '41	29½	29½
Owens Ill Glass 5s	98	98
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	102½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	105¼	105
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	38	34½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	19¾	19¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	44	44
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	23	22
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	40	39½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	89¾	89½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	92½	92½
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	82	82
Penn Railroad 5s '64	80	79⅝
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99⅜	99⅜
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	92¾	92¾
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	70	70
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	82½	82½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94	94
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	50½	50¼
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	86½	86½
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	37	37
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	54	53
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	31	30½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95½	95½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102	101½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	101½	101½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	74	74
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70¾	70
Purity Baking 5s '48	58	58
Republic I&S rfg 5½s 53	45¼	43½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	32	31½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	43½	43½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11⅝	11
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9⅛	9⅛
St Louis SW fdg	24	24
StP &KCSL 4½s '41	38	37½
St P & &Duluth 4s	77	77
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	80½	80½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	64	64
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	3⅜	3⅜
Seabd AL 6s	4	4
Seabd A L 6s ct	3½	3½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s 46	42	42
Shell Pipe 5s '52	79	78
Shell Union 5s '47	77	76½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	80	80
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96½	95¾
Sinclair Pipe L cf 5s '42	101⅜	101⅜
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	64¾	64¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	99¾	99¾
Southern Bell Hel 5s Tel 5s '41	105¼	105¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	77	75
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	47	46¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	47½	46⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	47	47
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	24⅞	24
Southern Ry con 5s '94	63½	61
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	32⅞	32
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	33¾	33½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105⅞	105½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96	95¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	18	17¾
Texas Elec Power 6s '47	98¾	98⅝
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	79¼	79¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	90¼	90
Trenton Gas 5s	104	104
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101¼	101¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103½	103⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98¼	98¼
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101⅜	101⅜
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97	96⅝
US Rubber Co 5s '47	45½	45
Utah Lt & Trace 5s '44	60	60
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	28½	28½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	32	32
Va Elec & Pow 5½s	101½	101½
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	49	47
Wabash RR 4½s '78	6⅝	6⅝
Wabash RR 5s B '76	7	7
Wabash RR 5½s '75	7	7
Wadsworth 6s '45	28	28
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	22	21¼
Warren Bros 6s '41	41	41
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105	105
West Shore 4s 2361	73	73
Western Electric 5s '44	100	99⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	58½	58½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	57	57
Western Pacific 5s A '46	30¼	30¼
Western Union 5s '51	56⅜	56
Western Union col 5s '38	80¼	80
Western Union 6½s '36	79⅛	78
Western Union 5s '60	56⅜	56
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	68¼	68¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	66¼	66¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	102⅞
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	5	5
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85½	85
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	67	67
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	66	66

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Nov 5	Last Nov 4
3½s '47	101.17	101.15	101.15	101.15
1st 4¼s '47	102.8	102.5	102.8	102.5
4th 4¼s '38	103.13	103.10	103.10	103.11
US 3s '55	96.13	96.9	96.9	96.9
US 3½s '48	97.29	97.26	97.27	97.27
US 3½s '47	100.29	100.26	100.29	100.27
US 3¼s '56	102.8	102.4	102.4	102.9
US 4s '54	104	103.30	103.30	103.29
US 4¼s '52	107.2	107	107.2	107.3

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	17	17
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	91½	91
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	8½	8⅜
Antioquia 7s B '45	8¼	8⅛
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	47	47
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	50	49⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	51	51
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	50⅛	50⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	50	49¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	50	49⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	50	50
Australia 4½s '56	70¾	70¾
Australia 5s '55	76⅜	76¼
Australia 5s '57	76½	76¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	47	46¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	92	92
Austria Hydro 6½s	37	37
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92½	92½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	49¼	49
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96½	96½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	99½	99¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	103¾	103¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102	101⅝
Berlin (City) 6s '58	37	37
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	42⅞	42⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	50⅜	50⅜
Bogota (City) 8s '45	16¼	16
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	5	4¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	20½	20
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17	17
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	59	58
Bremen 7s '35	56	56
Brisbane 6s '50	72⅞	72⅞
Brisbane 5s '57	65⅞	65⅞
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prof)	27¼	27¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '26	99⅜	99
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	87	87
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99¼	98¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	8¼	8⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9¼	9¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7½	7¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7½	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	7½	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7¼	7½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	8	4¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	40¼	40¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	21¾	21¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	31	30¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	31¼	30¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27¼	27¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	75¼	75¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	76	74¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	91½	91½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	53	53
Duke Price Power 6s '66	49⅞	49
Dutch El 5½s Nov. '53	100⅜	100⅜
Dutch El 6s '47	100⅜	100⅜
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101	101
Fiat 6s '46 war	91⅛	91⅛
Finland 5½s '58	66	66
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100	100
Frankfort 6½s '53	35	35
French (Rep) 7s '49	116¾	116¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	122¾	122¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	49⅞	49¾
German 7s '49	69⅞	69¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	52⅝	52
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	46	46
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	46¼	45¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	55½	54½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	39	39
Germ El Pow '53	49	49
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	51½	51½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	36	34⅝
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	49¾	49½
Good Hope IS&W 7s '45	48	48
Graz 8s '54	47½	47½
Greek 6s '68	25¼	25¼
Hamburg 6s '48	40½	40½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	38½	38½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96¼	96½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89	88
Italy (King) 7s '51	97½	97⅜
Jap Con Fert 7s '44	41¾	41¾
Jap (Em Gov) 5½s '65	59	59
Jap (Em Gov) 6½s '54	63¼	63
Jugoslavia Es 7s '37	18¼	17¾
Krauger & Toll 5s '59	14	13½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	48½	48½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	77½	77½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Milan (City) 6½s '52	81⅝	81⅜
Minas Geraes 6½s '52	14½	14½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	15	15
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	21½	21¼
New South Wales 5s '57	72¾	72¾
New South Wales 5s '58	72¾	72¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	42½	41
Norway (King) 5½s '65	80½	80½
Norway (King) 6s '52	85	85
Norwegian El 5½s '57	70	70
Nuremberg 6s '52	37	36
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	45¼	45¼
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53¼	53¼
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	61½	61½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	9	9⅞
Prussia 6½s '51	42⅞	42¾
Prussia 6s '52	42	41¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	46	46
Rhine Ruhr '48	47⅞	47⅞
Rhineline 7s '46	42	40⅝
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	34¼	34¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	10	9½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	85½	85
Roy Dutch 4s '45 ww	87	86⅜
Roumania 7s '59	34½	34½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	56¼	56¼
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	46	45
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	52⅞	52⅞
Saxon State 6½s '46	54⅞	54⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	18¼	18
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	19	19
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	36⅜	36⅜
Soissons (City) 6s '36	106⅜	105½
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	39	39
Sydney 5½s '55	68¾	68¾
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	96⅜	96¼
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104⅛	104⅛
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	45	44⅛
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	37⅜	37
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105½	105⅜
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	34	34
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	36	35⅜
Unterelbe 6s '53	47¼	47¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	33	32
Vienna 6s '52	51¼	51¼
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	95	95
Westphalia El 6s '53	37	36½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	50⅞	50⅞

S. S. KRESGE CO. SALES GAIN

DETROIT, Nov. 5—October sales of S. S. Kresge Company were the biggest for any month this year and exceeded September by $1,075,510, or 11.4 per cent.

	1932	1931	Dec.%
Oct sales	$10,505,762	$12,498,349	15.9
10 months	96,528,792	112,391,773	14.1

On Oct. 31, last, the company had 680 American and 42 Canadian stores, a total of 722 stores.

NORANDA MINES NET RISES

TORONTO, Nov. 5—Noranda Mines, Ltd., estimates net for the nine months ended Sept. 30 at $2,819,853 after taxes, depreciation and reserve for contingencies, etc., or $1.25 a share on 2,239,772 no-par shares, compared with $2,405,813 or $1.07 a share in the nine months of 1931.

Orders Gaining For Household Equipment

THE demand for household goods and equipment, for clothing and shoes continues at a comparatively high rate. Makers of household washing machines, who met a few days ago at Chicago, stated that the industry is definitely on the upgrade. Mr. E. N. Hurley Jr., president of the American Washing Machine Manufacturers' Association, said: "Each of the last three months has shown a gratifying increase in unit sales over the preceding month."

Electric refrigerator production has been speeded up also, according to the Kelvinator Company, Detroit, and employment has been made available for more workmen by adoption of the five-day week for offices and shops.

A Philadelphia industry which has shown excellent progress in the last few months is the hat manufacturing business. Representative of this industry is the John B. Stetson Company, whose orders have increased steadily since last spring. Stimulated by vigorous advertising revealing new styles, actual sales of Stetson hats have been two and a half times as great as in the corresponding period of 1931. Pay rolls have risen, and now there are more than 3000 people at work in the plants.

MERCHANTS ARE APPEALING

LONDON EXPERTS ON INDIA NAMED TO ROUND TABLE

Disposal of Questions on by Delegates Chosen Liberal Lines Indicated

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 5—Indication that the National Government intends settling the Indian constitutional problem along liberal lines was revealed in the personnel of the British delegates to the next Round Table Conference announced here today.

Statesmen who rank high in the regard of Indians are included in the delegation which contains two former Viceroys, Lord Irwin and the Marquis of Reading; the present Lord Chancellor, Lord Sankey; the former Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham; the present Secretary of State for India, Sir Samuel Hoare; the former Undersecretary of State for India, Earl Winterton, and the present and former Undersecretaries of State for India, Mr. R. A. Butler and the Marquis of Lothian.

In addition, the British group is headed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, who has long been associated with India's aspirations and also contains Sir John Simon, who was chairman of the statutory committee out of whose findings on Indian conditions all of the round tables have developed and who becomes a representative on the conference for the first time.

Labor Not Represented

Selected delegates have been picked from the ranks of the Government and the Liberal Party. The Labor Opposition is unrepresented. This fact, however, is due entirely to Labor leaders, who stated they have no desire to take part in the negotiations at this stage of the proceedings. At the same time the original Labor viewpoint is represented by Mr. MacDonald and Lord Sankey, both of whom have been associated with the Indo-British negotiations since the inception of the Round Table Conference.

In political circles here it is generally agreed that the British delegation represents that section of political opinion which seeks to unravel the constitutional issue along generous lines. At the same time all of the British delegates are established experts in Indian affairs and their policies will be governed by the realities of the situation existing in India.

The immediate purpose of the conference is to reconcile interests of Great Britain, British India and native states so that these three distinct groups will be able to cooperate in one central government at Delhi.

Measure of Control

Federation between British India and the native states has already been agreed upon; but it is also recognized that Britain must have definite control of specific Indian subjects for some years to come. While all sections of Indian and British thought except the Indian National Congress recognizes the necessity for retention of British supervision, the scope and reality of that control has yet to be determined.

Consequently the task ahead of the conference is to reach agreement upon as many of the outstanding questions as possible. Then the Government will draw up its recommendations for formation of the new Indian federal constitution and a parliamentary joint committee will be set up to consider these proposals before an eventual bill is introduced in the House of Commons.

'Politics' Enters Poetry Lecture

Mr. T. S. Eliot, Charles Eliot Norton lecturer at Harvard University this year, opened his series on "The Use of Poetry and the Use of Criticism," at the New Lecture Hall in Cambridge last night by quoting from a letter on the coming political struggle between the Republicans and the Democrats and the little hope for change which the election of either party might bring.

After a pause, Mr. Eliot explained that the letter had been written by Charles Eliot Norton—in 1871. He then went on to pay tribute to the man in whose honor the chair was founded. After a somewhat abstract consideration of his subject, Mr. Eliot reminded his audience that poetry was not written solely to provide material for critics.

The lecturer sketched the stages of criticism during the past 300 years, from the time of Elizabeth with its decorative poetry down to our own times. "Never have there been fewer settled assumptions as to what poetry is than at present," he said. Mr. Eliot did not wish to be allied with any particular school of criticism, and suggested that students might learn a good deal about poetry through examining the history of criticism.

Groups to Discuss Veterans' Problem

A common meeting ground upon which leaders of the National Economy League and executives of the American Legion can stand together to prevent abuses being carried on in the name of disabled veterans is to be decided upon at a conference which the league is hoping to arrange soon.

Mr. Richard L. Russell, of the national executive council of the league, stated that while the league cannot agree with the American Legion on the pre-payment of the bonus or some of the other details of their legislative program an effort could be made to see if both organizations could work together to reduce all forms of needless government expenditures.

At a meeting sponsored by the league at the Hotel Statler, last night, Mr. James R. Bancroft, president of the American Institute of Finance, called for a united stand against government extravagance.

"As we stand this very minute," he said, "about 30 per cent of the total national income, 30 cents out of every dollar that we earn, now goes to support governmental activities of one kind or another."

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
5:30 "An Oxonian's Impression of New England," Mr. A. J. Irvine, Oxford Union.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio: sport, Review, Bill Williams.
6:09 "Radio Billboard": forecast.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Westinghouse Watchmen.
6:45 Republican State Committee talk.
7:00 Time; NBC "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Political talk period.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, Republican Radio League.
8:45 Democratic State Committee talk.
9:00 Democratic Committee: Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
10:30 Democratic State Committee talk.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Local dance music.
11:45 Bradford organ.
12:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Beau Balladeer.
5:15 NBC, Rhythm Boys.
5:30 NBC, Talk, Prof. George Pierce Baker.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 Talk, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
7:00 Cowboy Band.
7:15 Republican political period.
7:45 NBC, Rise of the Goldbergs.
8:00 Golden Hour Orchestra
8:15 Republican State Committee talk.
9:00 NBC, Same as WBZ
10:30 NBC, Republican Committee: address, President Hoover, from Minneapolis.
12:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Football scores; college band.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Talk period.
6:30 Democratic State Committee talk.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
7:00 Political talk period.
8:00 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:30 Talk, Mr. William S. Youngman.
8:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Same as WBZ.
10:30 CBS, Same as WEEI.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Funnyboners; vocal trio.
6:15 CBS, Riviera Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell Sport Talk.
6:45 News flashes.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, "Meyer the Buyer."
7:45 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Crystal Quartet.
8:30 "Getting the News." "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 Local dance music.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Operetta in Miniature: "Iolanthe."
11:00-12:00 Local dance music.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 Studio programs.
10:48 NBC programs.
12:03 p. m. — Metropolitan organ, Arthur Martel.
12:45 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
1:00 NBC, Biblical Drama: sketch.
1:30 NBC, Gustavus Adolphus Tercentenary talk.
1:45 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrest, reporter; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Popular vocal and dance music.
3:45 "Melody Lane."
4:00 Democratic State Committee talk.
4:30 National Youth Conference.
5:00 NBC, National Vespers.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance": sketch.
6:00 NBC, San Carlo Opera Company.
6:45 Democratic State Committee talks.
7:00 Talk, Mr. William S. Youngman.
7:15 Studio period; organ.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 Organ; political talks.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 Talk, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
9:45 NBC, Sheaffer Lifetime Revue.
10:15 NBC, "Old Singing Master."
10:30 Westinghouse Hour.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Perce Leonard, singing pianist.
11:30 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church.
12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan String Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:15 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:30 Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
2:30 NBC Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Elizabeth May; Vee Lawnhurst.
4:30 Studio soloists.
5:00 NBC M. Jean Charles North, fashino designer, from Paris.
5:30 NBC Big Ben Dream Dramas.
5:45 NBC, "Bring 'Em Back Alive," Frank Buck.
6:30 Political talks.
7:00 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:45 Popular vocal program.
10:00 Parisian Program.
10:15 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
10:30 NBC, Welfare and Relief Mobilization: speakers, soloists, radio acts.
11:15 News; announcement.
11:25 Political talk.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—Recordings; soloist.
12:30 Nationaleers; ensemble.
2:00 CBS program.
2:15 CBS, Sunday Matinée of the Air.
2:45 CBS, "The Hoosier Editor."
3:00 Yankee Philharmonic Choir.
3:30 Piano recital; political talks.
5:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
5:30 Organist and soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 CBS, Concert Vignettes.
6:30 Yankee Salon Ensemble.
6:45 Flufferettes Program.
7:00 CBS, Talk, Dr. Julis Klein.
7:15 Music; political talks.
7:30 CBS, "Memories in Melody."
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 Political talks.
8:30 "Captain Abner and Jedidah Bonaparte Higginbottom": recording.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue: celebrities; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Newbridge Male Quartet.
10:45 Eckhardt Ambassadors.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon Tabernacle.
12:15 p. m —Majestic Quarter Hour.
12:30 Polish Program.
1:00 CBS, American Labor and the Nation: "Labor Legislation."
2:00 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
2:30 "Art" Brinkley, impersonations.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums": sketch.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, Irene Beasley; Quartet; band.
7:00 Tremont Temple Service.
8:30 CBS, Cambria's Roxy Concertiers.
9:00 "Cap'n Early": sketch.
9:15 Harlequin String Ensemble.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Jack Benny and Sid Silvers; soloists; Ted Weems' Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, President Hoover's Welfare and Relief Mobilization program.
11:15 CBS, Gauchos' Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 p. m.—"Modern American Biography": Booker T. Washington and William B. DuBois," Prof. Robert Emmons Rogers.

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.

WAAB

7:46 a. m.—American news.
12:35 p. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.
4:20 p. m.—CBS, "To a Politician," Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, speaking from London.

Cannon Advocates Roosevelt Defeat

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 4 (AP)—Bishop James Cannon Jr. told the North Alabama conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, yesterday, that he would vote for President Hoover "as the only way to defeat Roosevelt."

The dry leader who four years ago was active in the anti-Smith campaign in the South, said that in casting his vote for Mr. Hoover this time he wanted it understood he "totally disagreed" with some of the President's statements regarding prohibition.

The final line-up supporting Governor Roosevelt, Bishop Cannon said, "added to his own record and position, has become decisive in determining how many dry Democrats will vote. I cannot possibly vote for Roosevelt with such an openly declared position against the Eighteenth Amendment and with such an aggregation on the firing line in his campaign."

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

The final performance of "Patience" by the Aborn Players will be given tonight at the Hollis Street Theater. Next week, the last of the Gilbert and Sullivan season, the bill will be "The Yeoman of the Guard," unheard for a generation in Boston.

The San Carlo Grand Opera Company will open a two-weeks' season at the Boston Opera House Monday evening, with "Aida." The full repertory will be found in the Events column.

The American première of the operetta, "The Dubarry," will be given at the Shubert next Tuesday evening, with Miss Grace Moore in the name part.

"Show Boat" concludes its run at the Shubert tonight.

Succeeding the current "Dressmaker of Luneville," "Two Hearts in ¾ Time" returns Monday to the Fine Arts, this time with superimposed English titles. Election returns will be announced Tuesday evening. On Thursday evening at 7 o'clock there will be a German lesson, conducted by a Berlitz School teacher.

Mr. E. M. Newman will begin his annual series of travel talks at Symphony Hall, Nov. 18 and 19. His subject this year is "Around the World."

AIR LINE TO BUILD TERMINAL IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 5 (By U. P.)—Air lines operating within the republic as part of an international service must have their terminals in Mexico, according to an order issued by the Ministry of Communications and Public Works.

The first change will be on the Mexico City-Brownsville (Texas) route, the northern terminal of which is now in United States territory. A landing field is being conditioned at Matamoras and as soon as it meets government requirements the daily planes arriving from the South will land there instead of at Brownsville. Likewise, southbound passengers will board the planes at Matamoras. The changed system will eliminate maintenance of special Mexican customs and immigration officials at the American airports across the border.

Manchu Railway Faces Big Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchuria—Events of the present year have had a serious effect on the Chinese Eastern Railway, which has lost much freight and passenger traffic and suffered great damage in other ways.

In an interview, the President, Mr. Li Shao-keng, stated that there will be a deficit this year. Floods have added to the unexpected expenses. Fortunately the railway had some money in reserve and therefore it will be possible to end the year without running into debt.

To find means of reducing expenses a special committee, consisting of both Chinese and Soviet members, is at work. It has been proposed that an all-round reduction of 10 per cent on wages should be put into effect on Nov. 1.

Losses from the floods are expected to reach a sum of not less than 2,000,000 gold rubles (about $1,000,000).

One of the great problems to be settled for next year is that of railway tariffs. Freight is so high that reductions may have to be made in many cases for the purpose of attracting business.

Goods traffic is now beginning to improve, as on the south line there are large quantities of beans being exported and there are also large imports of coal and goods of all kinds which are required by the Machurian markets. Though there is still very much trouble on the east line there have been quite a number of freight trains arriving during the last few days with coal, timber and firewoods from the distant stations.

Bulgarians Start Multi-Crop Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—"Give up cereals and plant more valuable crops" is the slogan of the Bulgarian agricultural leaders.

Bulgaria's chief export used to be grain, but since that product lost much of its value because of overseas competition, the peasants have been giving their attention to fruit, vegetables, oil-bearing seeds, tobacco, cotton and domestic animals. The climate and soil of the country are excellently adapted to a wide variety of special products, so that Bulgaria hopes to escape from the agricultural crisis by raising things not produced elsewhere.

The most enthusiastic leader in this crusade is Mr. Grigore Vasiloff, formerly Minister of Agriculture, who might be called the "poet laureate of the soil," and the "knight-errant of the Bulgarian tomato." He has organized an annual holiday of the soil, when all schools and public institutions, through the press and public meetings, inform the people of the possibilities of Bulgarian agriculture.

Liverpool Adopts 'Horizontal' Flats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL — The continental style of architecture in flats is invading Liverpool in a great block of tenements, with a 140-foot frontage, to be erected here. The flats are being constructed for rehousing persons dispossessed under an improvement scheme which displaces a slum area in the center of the city.

Liverpool has a standard plan for the interiors of such flats, but externally this new building, designed by the housing director, Mr. L. H. Keay, is to be in the Continental "horizontal" style, and will be one of the most interesting architectural features of the city.

Projecting solid-faced balconies will be accessible from living-rooms on the upper four or five floors, and the whole is to be in a special-texture brick of a soft browny-yellow color, with a flat roof hidden by a parapet. These tenements will rank as almost the lowest in cost built in Liverpool since the World War. Each apartment will cost £403.

AUSTRIA REDUCES DIPLOMATIC STAFF

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Radical changes and economies in the Austrian diplomatic service will shortly take place. Eight ministers are to be recalled, including those now acting in Paris, Berlin and Budapest, and most of these will be pensioned.

A number of existing legations are to be closed, their work being done by others in neighboring states. Thus France and Spain, Holland and Belgium, Sweden, Norway and Finland, will in future have ministers only in the capitals of the first named of these three groups, while the work of the Egyptian legation in Cairo will be done from Athens.

INMAN TRUST TO PAY

A dividend of 25 per cent on savings and 10 per cent on commercial accounts to depositors of the closed Inman Trust Company will be paid within the next few weeks, Mr. Arthur Guy, bank commissioner, announced yesterday. About 12,000 depositors will benefit by the dividend.

IL DUCE UNVEILS OBELISK

ROME, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Premier, Signor Bentio Mussolini, unveiled the marble obelisk in "Mussolini Forum" yesterday which he hopes will perpetuate his memory in the manner of the ancient pharoahs. The obelisk is a single block of Carrara marble weighing 313 tons and standing 54 feet high. Signor Mussolini's name is carved in huge letters on the marble.

Kentish Ewes Sold For 1 Shilling Each

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rye, Sussex, Eng.

SHEEP fetched the lowest price within living memory at a sale here recently when several flocks of full-grown Kentish ewes were knocked down at 1s. each. Some of the stock brought no more than 3s. and 4s. per head.

Retail Trade Board Reviews Progress

Group action on common problems pays handsomely, Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, told members of that organization in his annual report, sent out today. This past year has been the most productive of any for many years, in terms of direct cash benefits to members as well as many intangible benefits which Retail Trade Board activities have fostered, he said.

A committee representing retail stores and public utility companies has arranged a scale of terms for the budget sale and servicing of appliances. The stores and utility companies also adopted a policy of abolishing "trade-ins" on all appliances except radios, washing machines, and sewing machines, Mr. Bloomfield said.

Accomplishments of the year, said Mr. Bloomfield, include considerable reduction in freight rates by rail (store door delivery) from Philadelphia to Boston and from New York to Boston. The Retail Stores Parcel Delivery Service, inaugurated last winter, is now enjoyed by 120 firms, and a recent extension of the delivery territory now takes in 135 cities and towns in Metropolitan Boston and vicinity.

Boston Art Notes

Foster Brothers

Mr. Dorsey Potter Tyson has proved so popular that within the year two exhibitions of his colored Oriental etchings have been shown at Foster Brothers in Copley Square. The new display contains six new prints.

The return to Oriental subjects seems to prove that many picture collectors do not find all they want in Occidental subjects. Is it the eastern methods, or the pictorial types that take the fancy? Art has traveled far afield in Europe and America; painters have developed new modes, enlarged their field of material, increased the dramatic note—done, in other words, any number of things which would seem to warrant popularity of their style. Nevertheless, such Oriental ways, so simple, so limited, so unreal, grip the popular imagination.

We look at Mr. Tyson's prints and find that he emphasizes the pattern of the human figure, of the costumes, of the shapes of birds and trees. We find further that there is a profusion of gadgets, that there is a delightful paraphernalia contributing to his compositions; flowers, birds, ribbons, musical instruments, lanterns. All these objects are arranged tastefully, with a light touch, so that the effect tells as a single artistic phrase.

The colors are vivid and opaque: lacquer red appears frequently. Yet line seems to be of equal importance with color. A thoughtful balance between these pictorial elements is sustained.

Among the new subjects is one in which birds are depicted; it is called "The Favorite." In another the graceful droop of willow branches makes the design. In a third the flying of kites provides the note, with the attenuated strings swinging in curves across the picture.

Rarely does the landscape count in Mr. Tyson's plan, but here and there are bits of foliage, hills and stretches of green. D. A.

FARM BOARD WORKER EXPLAINS PRICE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 5—An American price for an American product will be insisted upon by the American Farm Board representing more than 1,250,000 farmers, Vermont farmers were told here today by Mr. Chester H. Gray, director of the national bureau's legislative department at Washington. Legislation of this sort is more necessary, he said, than many other proposals being considered in Washington.

Speaking before a Windsor County Farm Bureau meeting, the legislative counsel complained of inadequate prices on farm products, declaring that it is not "price fixing or any get-rich scheme" the farmers want, but that it is a question of getting what the products are worth. Until the surplus problem is disposed of, he said, there would be seasonable periods when farm markets are depressed.

AVERAGE AUTOMOBILE COVERS MORE GROUND

The average Massachusetts motorcar is covering more ground than ever according to estimates by the American Petroleum Institute showing an increase in gasoline consumption per car based on a substantial drop in car registrations for the year.

For the first nine months of this year, motorists in the State consumed 423,201,000 gallons of gasoline or 2,870,000 below the corresponding totals of the previous year. Meanwhile, registrations were shown to have dropped from 962,717 in 1931 to 884,972 in 1932. This larger relative shrinkage in registrations confirms a relatively larger consumption of gasoline per car, or 541 gallons as compared with 521 for 1931. The 1932 average car mileage for the 10 months would be 8686 miles if based on a rate of 16 miles to the gallon.

BANK OFFICIAL CLEARED

Mr. Joseph Stone, vice-president of the closed Boston Continental National Bank, was cleared yesterday of charges of abstracting funds and credits of the bank. He had been on trial in the United States District Court for the last two weeks.

Stamps Are Interesting

Stamps are interesting . . . They picture the world's outstanding men, places and events; they bring you a bit of history and geography; they tell absorbing stories with fascinating illustrations.

For those who are interested in stamps, The Sun publishes every Saturday a special feature of several columns called *The Stamp Collector.* It describes and illustrates the new stamps and cachets from all parts of the world. It reports the stamp exhibits and the activities of the stamp societies and records interestingly all the major events in the stamp world.

For $1.50 you may have the Saturday issues of The Sun containing *The Stamp Collector* sent to you each week for a whole year. You will receive, in addition to the stamp news, a complete New York newspaper which is widely known for its useful and valuable information. It will bring you the news of the day, a review of the week and many special features and pages on Music, Books, Antiques, Art, the Theater and other interesting subjects.

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TO MANUFACTURERS
Electric Motors, Refrigeration, Crude Oil Engines
We are interested in securing sole agencies covering the Dominion of New Zealand for the above lines.
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"Truly Stories from the Surely Bible"; easy-selling book for grownups and children; exclusive territory for reliable agents; liberal commission. CLARK-SPRAGUE COMPANY, 1901 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

BOOKS

CAMPBELL'S WORD BOOK
(The "Five-Foot Shelf" of Words)
New Method—No Rules—$1.25 Postpaid
HICKOX SCHOOL
12 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

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MODERN, attractively furnished home; grounds covering whole block; fine residential section; fruit, pines, palms, flowers; 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 fireplaces, furnace; 3-car garage; servants' quarters; near 2 sporty 18-hole golf courses. Correspond Box 328, Orlando, Fla.

GREETING CARDS

SEND your favorite film or photo for personal Christmas Cards, 4½x3½, with envelopes, 10 for $1.00. ARNOLD PHOTOGRAPHER, 616 South 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

MISCELLANEOUS

LECTURE announcement cards, window cards and "movie" show slides. Special low prices offered. BRASHEAR STUDIO, 222 S. Cross St., Little Rock, Ark.

REAL ESTATE

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO.—Rentals, sales, property management, monthly reports for local and non-resident owners; 8439 SUNSET BLVD. Bonded Service. CR. 4101.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Large residence containing 8 spacious rooms and 5 apartments, affording nice income; lot 135x250; giant palms, sycamores, live oaks; garage for 6 cars; price reasonable. WILSON, 616 N. Avenue 64.

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ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., Virginia House—Centrally located for tourists; parties accommodated; reasonable rates. 1417 Mass. Ave., N. W.

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DISARMAMENT League, Int. Labour Bureau, Juventute, called the children's stamps; Air Mails, etc., of Switzerland and Lichtenstein stamps; lists free. J. R. FLOGERZI, 65 Marktgasse, Berne, Switzerland.

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ESTABLISHED factory wants new specialty or novelty articles to manufacture on royalty basis; something made on sewing machines preferred. Address B. B. B. CO., 2207 Campbell Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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FOR SALE—Antique 4-poster canopy-top bed; will supply pencil drawing. Box J-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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FURNISHED APARTMENT, 3 rooms, modern conveniences, sleeping porch; in country, 15 miles from Orlando, Fla. Address H. BURR, Box 4, Plymouth, Florida.

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GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSE
in all the new fall shades at new low prices
75c, $1.00, $1.35, $1.65 pair.
JUHLER'S
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear

PUBLIX STORES INC.

WINTER HAVEN
(Continued)

BOOZER'S REPAIR SHOP
Dependable Auto Service
Pennsylvania Tires USL Batteries
PHONE 22-831

WINTER PARK

HAMILTON HOTEL
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA
"Every Room with Private Bath"
ATTRACTIVE RATES
JOHN H. AMES, Manager

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

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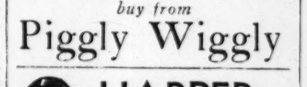
Good morning everybody
Old Dutch Cleanser buy from
Piggly Wiggly

HARPER METHOD
Shampooing, Facials, Manicuring
Waving, Cosmetics
615 FORSYTH BLDG. Ja. 9071

PHILCO
Outpoints Them All
We Sell Only Philco
Expert service on all makes of Radios.
PARKS-CHAMBERS
C. W. JORDAN, Manager, Radio Dept.

Permanent Waving
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ Forsythe St., N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

Loctfast Roofing
for Schools, Churches and Residences.
We sell, install and repair
Warm Air Furnaces
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
"We Top 'Em All"
141 HOUSTON ST. N. E. WA 5747

We are prepared to model your new Fall Hat adaptable to your individuality of French Felt at 5.00 and up, rendering the so well-known "Tipp's" Service.
Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
401-402 NORRIS BUILDING
ALSO REMODELING

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

BURDETT SERVICE STATION
Washing, Lubricating, Repairing
Texaco Products
Free Parking for Customers
CORNER IVY and ELLIS STREETS

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

GOOD COAL
Actually Costs Less
Why take chances on so-called bargains?
JELLICO COAL CO.
Incorporated
MAIN 4100

WILLYS-OVERLAND FACTORY SERVICE
Experienced Mechanics—
Prices Very Reasonable
ARTHUR M. REID, Dealer
25 NORTH AVENUE He. 6409

Christmas Cards
Scatter Sunshine with Christmas Greeting Cards. Our designs are beautiful and most reasonable. Let us show you.
The KEELIN PRESS
153 SPRING STREET N. W.

The Tavern
Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Rooms
825 Peachtree N. E. *Near Fox Theatre* — 22 Roosevelt Road *At Buckhead*

PANAMA CARBON PAPERS
TYPEWRITER RIBBONS
THE TIDWELL COMPANY
124 HURT BUILDING

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys—Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

The STAR LAUNDRY
FAMILY WASHING
ROUGH DRY
Bay and Barnard Sts. Phone 5113

1402-20 E. BROAD ST. Telephone 3-2817
POLAR BEAR ICE and COAL COMPANY
W. D. GARVIN, Proprietor
Savannah's Own Ice Factory

THOMAS A. JONES CO.
Complete Outfitters for Men and Boys
Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
Stetson Hats, Interwoven Socks
Eighteen East Broughton St.
Savannah, Ga.

"Say it with Flowers"
RICHARDSON'S
FLORIST
Bull and Liberty Sts., Savannah, Ga.

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
G. E. Electric Refrigerators
Now Showing Fall and Winter Styles—Dresses, Coats, Hats
LADY JANE SHOP
23 BROUGHTON STREET EAST

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130.

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleaning
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

Asheville Ice and Storage Co.
Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables.
HIGH CLASS COAL
Office, 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET

Groves Printing Co.
"CHRISTMAS CARDS"
Reasonable Prices—ORDER NOW
RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURING CO.
25 Lexington Avenue

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 2-0533
Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating
Engineers and Contractors

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Always delicious and tempting Goodies for the table at the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
Under Crystal Restaurant Management

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 15¢ a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GERMANY—Young girls received.—Einige jg. Mädchen find. i. Oberförsterei liebevolle Pension, gründl. hauswirtschaftl. Ausbildung. FRAU FORSTMSTR. Voigt, Creuzburg/Werra.

FLATS TO LET

COPENHAGEN—6-7 rooms, first floor, in big, comfortable villa in the suburb Hellerup, 100 yards from the beautiful Sound, excellent accommodation, central heating, maid's room, garden, garage, etc. Kr. 3500 annually. MRS. BACKHAUS, Christiansvej 9, Charlottenlund, Denmark.

MUSICIANS

IDA OLIVER'S LADIES' ORCHESTRA
Excellent American orchestra consisting of five; play 14 instruments and can all sing. Will consider engagement any part of the world. Apply to IDA OLIVER, Royal Hotel, Gibraltar.

POST WANTED

AUSTRIA—Electrician seeks post. — Elektromonteur, Freieintrag. Installation, sucht Arbeit, Stadt od. Provinz, evtl. Hauselektriker. GUSTAV KUSS, Wien X, Quellenstr. 38/11.

GERMANY—Clerk seeks post, experienced all office work, especially shorthand, typing, bookkeeping, good English. AGNES PIEL, Eppendorferlandstr. 102, Hamburg.

ROOMS TO LET

VIENNA—2 rooms to let.—2 schöne Zimmer, getrennt gelegen, Morgensonne, Tel., Bad, mit od. ohne Verpflegung, auch einzeln zu verm. WILHELMINE GERBURTH, Wien IV, Favoritenstr. 26/11. Tel. U 42-6-62.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
Gentleman, good credentials, requires position, motor salesman, motor driver, or in the building trade as carpenter. Address J. R. C., Room 6b, 6th floor, 314 Collins St.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VIENNA — Italian lessons, translations. — Reichs-Italienerin erteilt Sprachunterricht u. übernimmt Uebersetzungen. ELSE KUMMER, WIEN VI, Gumpendorferstr. 40/19.

TO LET—FURNISHED

PARIS (ILE SAINT-LOUIS)—Quiet, sunny duplex-studio in Seventeenth Century house; 4 rooms, gallery, all comforts, unique period decoration. BENISOVITCH, 15, Quai Bourbon.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

MODERNE DAMENKLEIDER
Erstklassige Massarbeit
PAULA SZOMBATHY
VIII. Sanettystr. 3 Tel. B 40-6-59
Ecke Josefstädterstrasse - Blindengasse
Fashionable Dressmakers

Spezialist für Holzdauerbrandöfen
Tonöfen und Herde
FRANZ GRENUS, Hafnermeister
VII, Westbahnstr. 16 Tel. B 32-4-38
— *STOVES* —

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

N. Thorsøe-Olsen & Co.
PRINTING OFFICE
Henrik Steffensvej 2 Tel. Vester 3059

Tricot and Dry Goods
H. RIEMER
Rebekkavej 34 Telf. Helr. 2579

FRANCE

CANNES, FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, RUE DES BELGES, CANNES
Many years of experience.

PARIS

hats
Gloves—Pull-Overs
MARIA GUY
8, Place Vendôme
Tel: Gutenberg 14-92
CANNES—LA CROISETTE
1, GALERIES FLEURIES

Marcelline
Smartest Hats in Paris for the Price
4, RUE DU MARCHE ST-HONORE

GERMANY

BERLIN

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Unter den Linden 59A

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

SALON U. d. LINDEN
Hairdressers to Ladies and Gentlemen
Permanent Waving
RICHARD BECKER
Unter den Linden 59 A
Same house as The Christian Science Monitor Office
Tel. A 2 Flora 3762

FURS—Elegant Models
Carl Salbach G.m.b.H.
BERLIN, Unter den Linden 67

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanien Allee 56
FURNITURE, *also* SUITES
Large selection, low prices, easy payments. Gediegene, eleg. Einrichtungen, Einzelmöbel Gr. Auswahl, niedrige Preise, Zahlungserleicht.

Pelze Furs
E. van Eerten
TEL. J 2 OLIVA 481
Kaiserallee 22, Ecke Trautenaustr
Umarbeitungen Reparaturen

Glovers Haberdashers
HERMANN GÜSSOW
HANDSCHUHE, HERREN-ARTIKEL
Berlin W., Lützowstr. 91 A
Eckhaus Potsdamerstrasse

BUTCHERS
excellent meat and sausages
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln. N. Müller Str. 163.
Tel. C. 6 Moabit 789.
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

Floors Polished
BOHNER- und PARKETTARBEITEN
führt aus
ALFRED LIEBIG
Berlin-Moabit
Waldstr. 57 Tel. C 5 Hansa 5289

CANNED GOODS MILL PRODUCTS
FRANZ PFLUGMACHER
(Inh. Alfred Thieke)
Schöneberg: Kolonnenstr. 48-49
Siemensstadt: Brunnenstr. 27
Tel.: G 1 Stephan 6413 u. Fraunhofer 2329
Konserven, Mehl- u. Mühlenfabrikate

Dainty Fancy Work, Speciality Tapestry
H. LANGENBECK, Kleist. Str. 26a
FEINE HANDARBEITEN
Spezialität: Gobilins

MODERN POTTERY
MODERNE KERAMIK
Bunzlauer-Tonwaren. Wirtschafts- und Geschenkartikel. Gr. Auswahl, billige Preise
MARTHA SILLE
Boxhagenerstr. 75, Bhf. Stralau-Rummelsburg

English Club "Brighton"
Conversation *Diction*
Lectures Entertainments
every Thursday at 8 p. m. at
"Deutsches Wirtshaus"
Berlin-Neukölln, Bergstr. 136/7

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA

GERMANY

BERLIN
(Continued)

PELZWAREN
E. ZASTROW, Kürschnermeister
Potsdamerstr. 92, I. (U-Bahn Bülowstr.)
Tel. B 7 Pallas 1582
Pelzmäntel auch Massanfertigung
Reparaturen Umarbeitungen
FURRIERS

Frame Makers and Glaziers
Bildereinrahmung Neuverglasung
Reparaturen sowie Glasversicherung
Spezialität: Tageslicht-Leuchtschilder
Glaserei B. Borgmann
C. 2. Kl. Poststr. 4 Tel. E 1 Berolina 1753

COALS BUILDING MATERIALS
CARL KLIE
Baumaterialien
Kohlen
Frankfurterstrasse 86

Umbrellas
for ladies, gentlemen and children. Repairs.
New line: Most fashionable Knitwear.
Agents for F. O. Salzmann, Dresden.
W. T. FESQ
Bohlweg 36, Ecke Dankwardstr.
Regenschirme, Reparaturen, Strickmoden

DRESDEN

GOWNS COATS COSTUMES
to Measure and Ready-Made
A. M. SCHUMANN
Moszinsky Str. 2/1
DAMENMODEN
Anfertigung und Fertigabteilung
Kleider/Mantel/Kostüme

Gardinen Erler
CURTAINS

FRANKFURT a/M.

All Silk Forta Silks
Weinberger
Frankfurt Main
Rossmarkt 1
an der Hauptwache
I. Etage

Department Stores
ALLES SCHÖNE
Alles Neue
o in nur guten Qualitäten
finden Sie preiswert stets bei
SCHNEIDER
Das neuzeitliche grosse Kaufhaus
Frankfurt a. M., Zeil, Ecke Stiftstrasse

SCHUHHAUS BENEDIKT G.m.b.H.
Kaiser Strasse 11
Unsere Qualitäts-Schuhwaren zu jetzt zeitgemässen Preisen!
English spoken!

SUITINGS
Tuchlager Fränkel
Stift Strasse 7, I
Englische und deutsche Stoffe

HAMBURG

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FERDINANDSTRASSE 23

FLORISTS
WIEBE & RAVE
BLUMENHAUS AM HAUPTBAHNHOF
Gegr. 1876
Tel. 326888 Glockengiesserwall 10
Blumenspenden zu allen Gelegenheiten auch durch Fleurop-Vermittlung in alle Welt

COAL *COKE*
PAUL LAMMERT
Heidenkampsweg 37
Tel. Sammelnummer B 4 Steintor 8841
Kohlen—Koks—Briketts
Zentralheizungskoks

Möbelhaus Neckermann
Hamburg, Grindelallee 1 *(near Dammtor)*
Tel. Hansa 7323
Complete Home Furnishing
Good style. Best references.
Free delivery and placing of furniture

LINGERIE
WILH. E. WILD
Neuerwall 50
SPEZIALHAUS
FÜR DAMENWÄSCHE
Taschentücher, Decken usw.

COALS and COKE
Kohlen Briketts
Zentralheizungskoks
empfiehlt in besten Qualitäten frei Haus
Hamburg—Altona—Blankenese
PAUL C. A. SCHULZE
Glockengiesserwall 17. Tel. 32 75 07/08

FISH
Smoked, marinated, canned, and salted.
Please call at our shop: Gr. Burstah 55
A. Wilthagen G.m.b.H., Hamburg
SALMON and FISH SMOKERIES
(Established 1871)
Ask for Our Price-List

LAUNDRY, free delivery
MAX LÖHNER'S
Dampfwaschanstalt "Edelweiss"
Bramfelder Str. 112
Tel. B 8 2388 and B 8 2446
Linen by weight, also ironed

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
KARL ZASS & CO.
HERRENKONFEKTION
HAMBURG: Mönckebergstr. 31
BARMBECK: Hamburgerstr. 82
ALTONA: Schulterblatt 111
ALTONA: Reichenstr. 18

HANNOVER

Florists and Floral Decorators
F. BREMER
Braunschweigerstr. 11 Tel. 22731
BLUMEN- u. DEKORATIONSGESCHÄFT

FANCY WORK
Geschmack, Eleganz und Farbharmonie vereinen die HANDARBEITEN von
Handarbeitshaus M. HAGEMANN
Steintorstr. 9 Hildesheimerstr. 240
Tel. 36476 (Aegidientorplatz)

CABINET MAKERS
HEINRICH SEEBACH
Mech. Kunst- u. Möbeltischlerei
Marschnerstrasse 17. Tel. 39205
Spezialität: Wohnungs-Einrichtungen
Innen-Ausbau. Ständiges Lager in kompl. Wohnungs - Einrichtungen

House and Kitchen Utensils
Eisen- und Messingwaren, Werkzeuge
Haus- u. Küchengeräte
in grosser Auswahl
LÖSSNITZ G.m.b.H.
(Thias Nachf.)
An der Marktkirche. Tel. 29051

GERMANY

HANNOVER
(Continued)

Fresh Fish and Canned Fish
Fische und Feinkost
ILONA BOCK
Langensalzastrasse 22
Auf sämtlichen Wochenmärkten anwesend

Porcelain
W. WEITZ
PORZELLAN-KRISTALL
Georgstr. 28 Tel. 37168

Dress Material, Bedding, Linen
SIMON & WENTE
Grupenstr. 16/17 Tel. 24437
KLEIDERSTOFFE
BETTEN WÄSCHE
UNTERZEUGE STRÜMPFE

Delicious Fruit — Fresh Vegetables
Köstliches Obst, frisches Gemüse und Kartoffeln bekommen Sie im
Fruchthaus Brandes
BREITENESTRASSE 23

LEIPZIG

Seiden Gross
ist in Seiden führend am Platze!
MARKT 13
The Leading Silk Drapers
Seiden- u. Wollstoffe
Gardinen, Dekorationen
u. s. w.
SONDER & CO.
Die GROSSEN Etagen m. d. KLEINEN Preisen
LEIPZIG C. 1 Petersstr. 16
SILKS—WOOLLENS—CURTAINS

Old Established Restaurant
Altrenommierte Gaststätte
HUGO KRAUSE—Dittrichring 6
Empfiehlt seinen guten und preiswerten MITTAG- u. ABENDTISCH
Warme Speisen zu jeder Tageszeit

Silks Velvets Woollens
SEIDENHAUS JACOBY
Leipzig C 1 Peterstr. 23
Führendes Spezialhaus
für Seide - Samt und Wolle

MAGDEBURG

Böhme
Das Haus Des Qualitäts-Schuhe
VORMALS: STERNBERG & CO.
Breiter Weg 55 Tel. 20626
—SHOES—

JULIUS NEUMANN BUCH UND KUNSTHANDLUNG
MAGDEBURG BREITER-WEG 91 TELEFON 20567

Artificial Flowers
KÜNSTLICHE BLUMEN
Wetterfeste Blumen
Brautkranze - Brautschleier
KINDERKOPFKRANZE
ANSTECKBLUMEN
CARL SIEBERT
KARLSTRASSE 4 Tel. 25002

MAX DITTMAR'S
BUCHHANDLUNG
und
ANTIQUARIAT
Otto v. Guerickestr. 38
Tel. 41641
liefert Bücher für Kinder und Erwachsene gut und billig.
—BOOKSELLERS—

GLAZIERS and FRAME MAKERS
FRIEDRICH STURM
Glasermeister
Glashandlung, Bau- und Kunst-Glaserei
Einrahmung von Bildern
Weinbergstr. 10 Tel. 24685

BUTCHERS
HERMANN FRITZE
ENDEL STRASSE 40
Rind - und Schweinschlächterei
Feine Wurstwaren, ff Aufschnitt

HAIRDRESSERS
Frisier-Salons
für Damen u. Herren
Spezialität: Dauerwellen
KARL ROWOLD
OLVENSTEDTERSTR. 65 B
Tel. 31861

LAUNDRY
WÄSCHEREI HAUSFRAUENHILFE
Olvenstedtorstrasse 22
Tel. 30197/98
Reinigung aller Haushalts- u. Geschäftswäsche im Beisein der Kundschaft oder nach Gewicht

HAIRDRESSERS
Gustav Liebetruth
PFAZER STR. 12
Frisiersalon für Damen u. Herren
Spez. DAUERWELLEN

WALL-PAPER *LINOLEUM*
GUSTAV NEUM
Otto v. Guericke Str. 55 A. Tel. 40661
Bezugsquelle für
TAPETEN LINOLEUM

DELICATESSEN
OTTO WERNECKE
Feinkost—Kolonialwaren—Konserven
Wild - Geflügel
Olvenstedter Strasse 29. Tel. 32010

Braut-Bettfedern bei Betten-Bussmann
Schwertfegerstr. 23 Tel. 21722
Beds and Bedding

UMBRELLAS
FR. TÜPKE
SCHIRME - STÖCKE
Reparaturen
HERRENARTIKEL
Feldstrasse 2

OTTO FREUND
Ziegel- und Schieferdeckermeister
Friesenstrasse 58 Tel. 31212
ROOFERS

Elektrische Beleuchtungskörper
RADIO
Echtes Bleikristall
Wilhelm Weichardt, Pfälzerstr. 11
Tel. 22078
Electrical Fittings—Radio

NÜRNBERG

FURRIERS
PELZMÄNTEL PELZJACKEN
FÜCHSE und PELZBESÄTZE
sowie UMARBEITUNGEN. Beste Qualitäten
Äusserst günstige Preise
PELZMODEN-SPEZIALHAUS
Fritz Pauly & Sohn, Theatergasse 14
Tel. 26884 Gegründet 1821

GERMANY

NÜRNBERG
(Continued)

Curtains and Covers
Vertrieb von Erzeugnissen sächsischer
GARDINEN - FABRIKEN
Heimerspl. 12 NÜRNBERG Josephspl. 21
Das führende Spezialhaus für moderne Fensterdekoration u. Decken aller Art.
Grösste Auswahl. Beste Qualitäten.
Billigste Preise.

PLAUEN i. V.

HAIRDRESSERS
DAUERWELLEN
SALON MÖCKEL
Pflegestätte für Wertarbeit in Haar-formen für Damen, Herren, Kinder
Toilette-Artikel
Plauen, Neundorferstr. 70/72
Telefon 1529

STADTPARK-RESTAURANT
"TENNERA"
Beliebte Familieneinkehrstätte
Inh. Rosa Meyer
Plauen Telefon: 1485

RASTATT

PRINTERS
K. & H. Greiser
G.m.b.H.
liefert gute und preiswerte
Drucksachen
Verlangen Sie Angebote
Kaiserstrasse

WESTERLAND/SYLT

Holstein Hams and Sausages
Prima Holsteiner Landschinken
Holsteiner Metwurst
Rind- und Schweineschlächterei
H. HOLMSTRÖM
Westerland/Sylt
Versandaufträge werden ausgeführt. Probepakete mit div. Fleisch-u. Wurstwaren nach Wunsch billigst. Fordern Sie Preisliste.

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

DRUKKERIJ
(Printer)
M. J. PORTIELJE
General Advertising Office
All Printing
249 SPUISTRAAT Phone 43650

THE HAGUE

MAISON "AU CAMELIA"
ROBES COATS FURS
Lange Voorhout 50-52
The Hague Phone 110613

Mr. and Mrs. COHEN STUART
38 van Beverningkstraat, The Hague
invite paying guests wishing to study or needing rest; Christian Scientists preferred.

BAKERY
Established 1880
Zealand Bread, Biscuits and Confectionery.
Boterletter. Speculaas. Pastry and Dutch Spicebread den Blauwen Gebrs.
Lubeckstr. 39. Tel. 337436

ROTTERDAM

The DRAPERY SHOP
Miss Roest. W. Van Zuylenstraat I.
Household Linen Baby Outfits
Gloves, Stockings, Socks.
Underwear for every climate and season.

ITALY

FLORENCE

OLD ENGLAND STORES
6 VIA VECCHIETTI
English and American Groceries
Chilprute Hosiery, Flannels
Stockings and Socks
Sports Outfits, etc.

Dressmaker
M. RISTORINI
6 Via Garibaldi *(ground floor)*
Telephone 23068
Large assortment of Parisian models.

GIUSEPPE VIVALDI
10 Lung'Arno Acciaiuoli
FLORENTINE JEWELRY, *every variety of stones.*
SUITABLE FOR GIFTS
Recommended by the Women's Rest Tour Association of Boston.

The Finest
Bread, Buns, Biscuits and Cakes
to be had at
BALBONI and MULLERS
Electric Machine Bakery
8 Via Vigna Nuova

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Perfumerie
Antoinette W Nording
Established 1846
Birgerjarlsgatan 16
Hamngatan 12
Kungsgatan, Centrums Ljusgård

High Class Drapers
BRUNKEBERGS MAGASINET
KUNGSGATAN 8

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthorna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

ANTON
Anton Larsson
Foto-Magasin
Mästersamuelsgatan 6
Developing, Printing, Enlargements, Frames and Framing Work.

MIMOSA
FLORISTS
3 NORRLANDSGATAN 3
Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 92

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising
Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Bollwerk 7019 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Modern
House and Kitchen Utensils
Basket-Furniture, Hardware, Skates, Sledges, Skis at moderate prices at
Christen & Co. a. G.
Bern
Marktgasse 2

Linens
& Cottons
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
TROUSSEAUX
Leinenweberei Langenthal A. G.
Spitalgasse 4, Berne

Columbia Records
MAGIC NOTES TRADE MARK
Gramophone
Records
Radios
Radio-Service
Speciality: Columbia
DIRAPHON S.A.
MARKTGASSE 21, BERNE

Marti & Co.
BERN, MARKTGASSE 9
Tel. Bollwerk 23.86
First class Knitted Dresses

Famous Old Confectionery Shop:
Oppliger & Frauchiger
and biggest Tea-Room in Berne near the place of Parliament
Bäreck"

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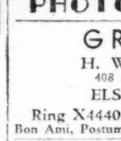
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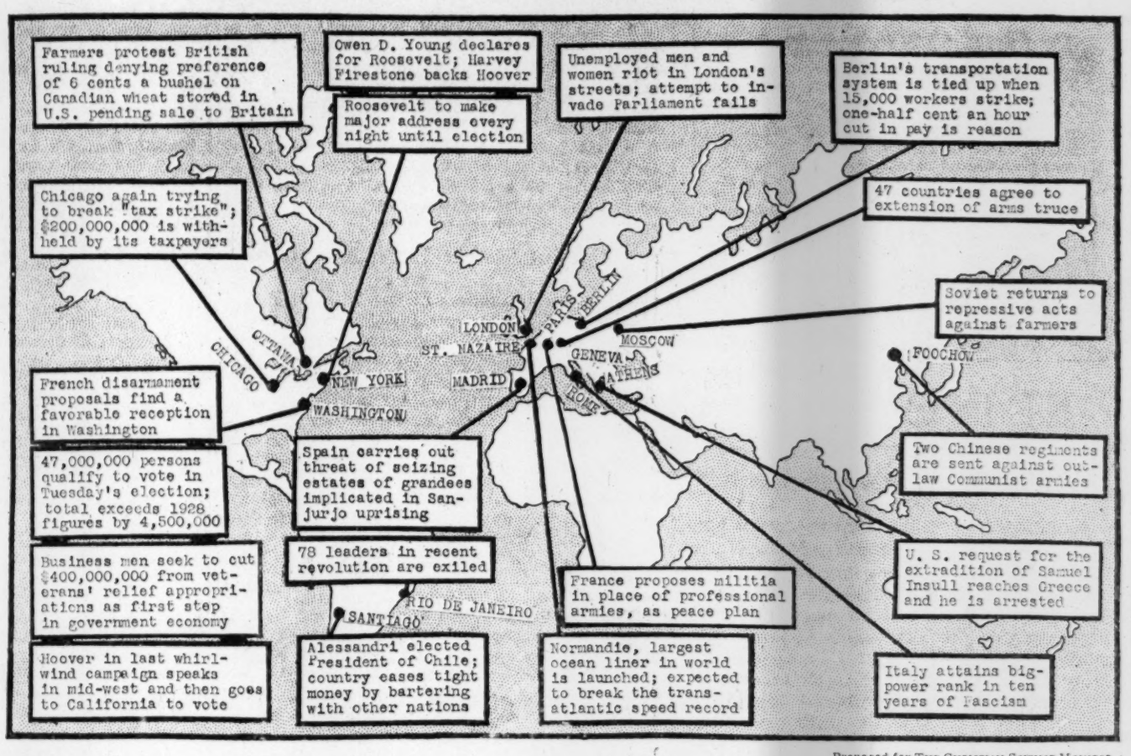
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Farmers protest British ruling denying preference of 6 cents a bushel on Canadian wheat stored in U.S. pending sale to Britain
Owen D. Young declares for Roosevelt; Harvey Firestone backs Hoover
Roosevelt to make major address every night until election
Unemployed men and women riot in London's streets; attempt to invade Parliament fails
Berlin's transportation system is tied up when 15,000 workers strike; one-half cent an hour cut in pay is reason
Chicago again trying to break "tax strike"; $200,000,000 is withheld by its taxpayers
47 countries agree to extension of arms truce
Soviet returns to repressive acts against farmers
French disarmament proposals find a favorable reception in Washington
47,000,000 persons qualify to vote in Tuesday's election; total exceeds 1928 figures by 4,500,000
Spain carries out threat of seizing estates of grandees implicated in Sanjurjo uprising
Two Chinese regiments are sent against outlaw Communist armies
Business men seek to cut $400,000,000 from veterans' relief appropriations as first step in government economy
78 leaders in recent revolution are exiled
U. S. request for the extradition of Samuel Insull reaches Greece and he is arrested
France proposes militia in place of professional armies, as peace plan
Hoover in last whirlwind campaign speaks in mid-west and then goes to California to vote
Alessandri elected President of Chile; country eases tight money by bartering with other nations
Normandie, largest ocean liner in world is launched; expected to break the transatlantic speed record
Italy attains big-power rank in ten years of Fascism
CHICAGO
OTTAWA
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
ST. NAZAIRE
MADRID
MOSCOW
GENEVA
ATHENS
ROME
FOOCHOW
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTIAGO

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

American Coot

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE American coot, mud hen, or "blue Peter," is one of the noisiest of our feathered friends. It flies northward in flocks of 25 to 100, timing its arrival just as the ice is melting from ponds and lakes. In the fall it is among the last to journey southward.

Tennyson's song of the brook gives us a hint of the mud hen's quiet home: "I come from haunts of coot and hern." Mud hens delight in a small lake or quiet river surrounded by great marshes. Here they build nests resembling huge layer cakes, of rushes, reeds, blue flag, or grass, the material being woven into baskets capable of holding the seven to 16 eggs, which are pinkish buff with small, dark brown or blackish spots.

The chicks are plump little balls of down, and they grow rapidly.

The markings of an adult are not assumed until a year has passed. Then the head and neck become glossy black, the under part of the tail, white and the rest of the plumage, a slate color, with tinges of olive on the back and rump. The bill is pale yellow, almost white, and the legs are a dull grayish-green. An adult is about 14 inches long—slightly smaller than a duck.

In New England and southeastern Canada, coots are far from common, but a few are recorded as nesting in the many ponds and marshes each year. As the visitor comes upon their haunts, they start up with a great deal of noise and spattering, splashing along the surface of the water and flapping their wings as if to gain momentum. Once under way, their flight is strong and direct, the feet being stretched out behind as a rudder.

Coots are omnivorous. Leaves, fern fronds, seeds and roots of water plants, the tops of water milfoil, and wild celery, form the list of common plant foods; tadpoles, minnows and water insects, with their larvæ, make up the meat diet.

If you live anywhere from central British Columbia and the Great Slave Lake south to Guatemala and Porto Rico, you have a fairly good chance to see this bird at some time during the year if you visit inland marshes. In Europe, over the greater part of the Continent, in Great Britain, and occasionally in Greenland, one may study the habits of the European coot.

What They Say

Invest in Youth!

"In times like these, invest in boys and girls. Men talk about buying stock at the bottom. When you invest in a boy or girl you are always buying at the bottom. You are sure that the youngster is going up, and there is no telling how far. I invite every man and woman in America to take a flyer in Childhood Preferred. I predict a great future for this security. It has investment merit combined with the most exciting speculative possibilities. You are sure to get a man or a woman; you may get a great man or a great woman."—*Bruce Barton.*

The Menace

"False beliefs and dogmas are the greatest menace that the human race has to face."—*Harry Elmer Barnes.*

Service

"The deepest satisfactions of life—those which come from sharing and serving—remain secure."—*Roy L. Smith.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IF WE are required to give thanks for everything, there must be something in every dispensation, however dark, for a Christian to return thanks for.—LADY POWERSCOURT.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Route (A. A. W., who asks: "Why do some say that it should sound the same as a 'root' of a tree?")—For want of a better reason, we should say that it is because they follow Webster's. This authority says in a footnote: "The pron. *rout* (*ou* as in *out*) is still common in the U. S., prevailing in some localities; but *root*, after mod. French, is displacing it in the best usage."

Note that "rout," meaning "to scoop out with a gouge or other tool" or "to break the ranks of, as troops, and put them to flight," is sounded with the *ou* as in *out*.

Dates (C. P. N., who asks which is preferred: "October 31, 1932," or "31st October, 1932)—Good usage, in the United States, at least, favors the first.

Peaceably, peacefully (R. H. M., who requests a discrimination between these words)—The difference between these adverbs is more one of use than of sense, and a study of the adjectives on which they are based may be helpful. "Peaceable" is applied principally to animate things; "peacefully" to inanimate. For example, we speak of a "peaceable family" and a "peaceful house." Remembering this distinction, we would say that a "family lived peaceably" and that a "river flows peacefully."

Retrogression (N. R. B.)—*Re-* is first choice; *ret-* is second.

"Concordance to (or of) the Bible" (J. V. S.)—Both prepositions are used. "To" seems to be preferred.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"

L. M. T. (Gaston, Ind.) laments the fact that she has been unable to buy:

A sheet for the bed of a river.
A shoe for the foot of a mountain.
Suspenders for the pants of a dog.
A blanket for the cradle of the deep.
A razor for the face of the earth.
Something that will keep the ink well.

W. G. M. (Brooklyn) would like to patronize advertisers selling:

Monocles for potato eyes.
Rugs for the ocean's floor.
Rings for the piano keys.
Cloths for time-tables.

Mrs. S. K. Y. (Cincinnati, Ohio) is still looking for:

A curtain for the stage of life.
A fence to inclose the land of Nod.

(Send your lists of "things that money cannot buy" to the Feature Editor.)

Not Justice!

Mme. Schumann-Heink tells this one on herself:

A young artist many times requested her to grant him the privilege of painting her.

"Madam," he said, "I will guarantee to do you justice."

"Sir," replied Mme. Schumann-Heink, "it is not justice, but mercy, I would seek at your hands."

Queens at Play

Cousin Emily: "Mrs. Spriggs went to Eleanor's the other night and found a famous airman there. So for her next evening she got an even more famous man. Isn't that like Mrs. Spriggs?"

Cousin Kate: "Exactly! Always wanting to trump her partner's ace." *Sydney Bulletin.*

Aha!

"You have my sympathy."

"Why?"

"My wife's got a new hat, and she's calling on your wife tomorrow."—*Hummel.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon I dropped in to see Betty Ann and I found her having a good time with Buzzy—
It wasn't long though, before she took him into the bathroom and turned the water on and got ready to give him a bath—
But I grabbed hold of her dress and held her back—
Until Joan heard the water running and rushed in—
And rescued him!

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friends in Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Watsonville, Calif.

AT THE end of many trying months a young husband and wife found themselves in increasingly acute financial distress. Finally there came a day when no funds whatever were available. The couple owned a small place and had mingled for several years with a group of young people, mostly married couples like themselves. By keeping their clothes clean and well pressed, the two continued to make a neat and attractive appearance and to join as light-heartedly as possible in the good times and parties of their "crowd."

But in some way their predicament became known; and the more fortunate group, after whispered conferences, arranged the satisfying old-fashioned surprise party which for generations has given overflowing human kindness an opportunity to express itself. But this particular party, though lavishly fulfilling its intent, was unique, since neither host nor hostess at any time during that long jolly evening had the slightest suspicion of its purpose.

After the last cheery good night had been said, a chance trip to the garage revealed that the little building was literally bulging with provisions! Indeed, it resembled a small grocery store, so abundantly had it been stocked with staples, fruits, vegetables, meat, butter and eggs.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

17

There was not doubt of him being an accomplished violincellist, the study of which instrument he began as a boy living some place in Italy. Coming onto the stage he stood quietly for a moment and said: "The person you heard rehersing was me".

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Russia's Dnieprostroy dam (world's biggest power plant) raised the level of the water 120 feet, thereby submerging rapids which had made made the Dnieper River useless for navigation?

The Via Appia, or Appian Way, Italy's famous highway built by Appius Claudius, is 2200 years old?

"Minnetonka" means a large body of water?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1932

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The Coming Renaissance

PROSPECTS of "better times" are not limited to the economic field. Predictions such as that by Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of New York University, in his annual report reflect a distinct current of contemporary thought. Dr. Brown declared that we are on the threshold of a renaissance of beauty which "will be wider in its reach than that of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries."

When men approach the problems of this present day in the light of past achievements, their road becomes more clearly defined, the goal becomes more understandable and worthy of progressive struggle. In the light of the Renaissance period, we may better study the problems that face us today.

By the failure of feudalistic and ecclesiastic systems in the Middle Ages, men were forced to strive toward something higher and better. Ignorance, and moral and physical degradation, acted as a spur to those whose eyes were fixed on a vision of humanity's potentialities. Youth especially rebelled against the benighted world in which it found itself, and out of its rebellion was born a golden age of literature, art, and education. Feudalism gave place to the wider idea of nationalism. The Reformation swept away the darkest beliefs and practices of a decadent and repressive priesthood.

For centuries men have been treading ground mapped out and prepared by those who brought the Renaissance to its glorious peak. They have put to use a world opened up by explorers who broke asunder the restricting bands of a circumscribed world. They speak reverently of the old masters of music, painting, and sculpture. They place Shakespeare at the pinnacle of the English drama. Whatever the branch of art, they look backward for their model. The simple explanation of this lies in the fact that those giants of achievement were part of the great advance from a system that had been found wanting—they had stricken off the fetters of medieval ignorance and were marching toward a goal they had glimpsed afar.

So today, confronted by problems of world-wide importance, men can courageously look to a new advance. For too long they were satisfied with a material show of success. Nationalism was expanding, giving them a plausible substitute for a broader, more substantial brotherhood. All this lasted until the material show failed to measure up to the spiritual ideal. Then nationalism plunged the world into its most terrible and sanguinary conflict. Out of it came millions of men with a lesson learned, a lesson driven home under such stressful conditions that it could never be forgotten. The need for true international understanding and universal brotherhood was widely recognized. As surely as the Renaissance brought feudalism to an end, so this new propulsion of thought is sounding the knell of nationalism and aggression.

Just as narrow ecclesiasticism gave way to a broader conception of religion, so material forms are gradually giving way to a higher concept of God and man—a concept today rising with a strength that cannot be submerged. The present failure of the world's prosperity is now more clearly seen as simply a failure of mankind to divide between the false and the true. The wave of materialism that set up false standards for the measurement of good in terms of profits and material gain has risen to a natural crest and burst in a crash of fictitious values. But genuine values remain.

It is the realization of this that is permeating thought today. Youth especially is definitely turning away from false standards, and by this turning is ushering in the renaissance that the last century has been preparing. Men are indeed on the threshold of glorious things, glorious because their beauty will be nearer the spiritual ideal glimpsed dimly by the old masters.

Mending a Chair With Red Tape

WHAT the United States Government needs is a pair of legislative snippers to cut more speedily the red tape which hinders so many worthy projects from pursuing their way. Perhaps the first and most effective step would be the passage of a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of red tape. Too much of this essentially governmental product has been made.

There can be no particular objection to winding a bit of red tape around a federal contract; the interests of the public demand it; but when the process has been continued to a point where the fractured leg of a federal chair—mayhap crying for only a five-and-ten bottle of guaranteed-to-mend-anything cement—is made the subject of all the processes required in calling for bids for a battleship, then there is suspicion that the government red tape factory is working overtime and at least ought to be put on a five-day week.

Such was the situation disclosed recently when there was posted in the federal building of a Massachusetts city a bulletin calling for "sealed bids in duplicate" for the repair of a broken chair leg, the said bids for which would be received and opened with due formalities and forwarded to the United States Treasury Department for approval and award.

No doubt all this will hint that there is opportunity to sew a few dollars into the gap in the budget. Also that there is opportunity to set in motion many projects now snarled up in crimson binding—like that chair leg, so bound round with vermillion string that even a whirling dervish would run completely out of whirls before the unwinding process left it free to accept a bit of glue and a couple of nails from the nearest hardware store.

Regionalism in Latin America

THE news of almost any day will tell of one part of some Latin-American nation fighting or disagreeing with another. It may be that Antofagasta opposes movements in Santiago; that Arequipa and Cuzco are arrayed against Lima; that Guayaquil and Quito are at odds; that there is continued rivalry between São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, or that Leon and Granada in Nicaragua have taken opposite sides on some new question. Innumerable other instances could be cited to show the existence of regionalism as a factor in the politics of almost any Latin-American nation.

A mental picture of the operation of this force in the Andean nations may be formed, perhaps, from a simple illustration. Three three-story houses, with little or no connection among the stories and with no means of communication to speak of between any two of the houses would not be a too exaggerated simile for such a country as Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia or Mexico. There are inhabitants in each story who live an almost independent life, relying little or not at all on the others for the necessities of life.

The countries mentioned have a coastal region in contact with the outside world—a region where, in general, tropical climates obtain and tropical products grow, but towns on the coast are far apart and except for coastal vessels have little communication with each other. Then there is the intermediate zone higher up the mountains where temperate conditions are found and agriculture is carried on. Here frequently cities and towns not only lack connections among themselves but have very little direct intercourse with those who dwell below or above them. On the mountain tops on bleak plateaus live the other third, engaged perhaps in mining or in sheep raising, equally disconnected among themselves and with others of their compatriots. In some of the nations mentioned there is a fourth group which lives entirely in tropical regions and merely adds more color and confusion to the social, ethnic, political, and economic mosaic.

In the absence of adequate means of transportation, each of these four groups has developed not only local characteristics and distinct outlooks and needs derived in part from their own systems of production and climates, but also tremendous local loyalties, provincial attitudes and what one might call subnationalisms. In fact, each Latin-American nation possesses a number of subnationalities and unmixed racial groups with their own interests and ideals.

Where the social splendor and political power of a colonial capital has retained its preëminence through republican days, as in Peru, there is apt to be jealousy of its good fortune in all the other sections of the nation. Or, as in Brazil, where a central group of states has achieved control over the Government because of its economic supremacy in the nation's life and has seemed to use it to promote sectional interests, there is discontent.

But, in most cases, the greatest centrifugal force is ignorance of each other, as it is in international affairs. This ignorance arises from the tremendous difficulties of travel, the great distances, and the lack of the means of communicating thought. Today the airplane is bringing to Latin America a quickened interest in travel and a vastly quickened means for accomplishing it. As this and other modes of transportation and communication continue to be developed—and as education spreads the benefits of literacy—a diminution of regionalism may be expected.

Fences for Forests?

NEWS of the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa has reached the trees. There is a great rustling and whispering in the forests of the United States lumber belt. The firs and cedars and hemlock and spruce sway together in the breeze, and the sound of their soughing is not unlike the murmur of a vast crowd whispering endlessly the one word: "Tariff."

This may be sheer fancy. It is barely possible that trees spend little time discussing tariffs or other taxes. It is even conceivable that a tree finds plenty of occupation merely being a tree. But it cannot be gainsaid that, granted speech, the subject of "tariffs" would be of paramount importance in treeland this year. Any lumberman knows this, yet there is a wide divergence of opinion among lumbermen regarding its significance.

The lumber industry in the United States is faced, in common with many other industries, with an upset in its balance of trade. Ordinarily lumber exports from the United States double in volume its imports. Owing to the general economic upheaval, three pronounced shifts have taken place. First, Russian lumber, particularly soft wood, has invaded the European markets; second, depreciated foreign currency and certain shipping advantages have given other American competitors an advantage over the United States in lumber destined for the Orient; and, third, the preferential tariffs within the British Empire have closed that formerly hospitable door to nearly all save the noncompetitive species of United States lumber.

Typical of the upset resulting from this alteration of markets coming on top of the falling off within the United States of the demand for lumber, a glance into the Northwest—where some 150,000 men are normally employed in the lumber industry—shows employment dropped off to probably less than 35,000, with no immediate prospect of improvement. Whether justly or not, the Canadian-British trade agreement is blamed by a great many United States lumbermen for much of their troubles. They point out that when lumber consumption was already low, Great Britain, one of the best markets for Douglas fir from the Pacific Northwest, placed a 10 per cent duty on United States lumber while admitting Canadian lumber free. The difference of exchange added another 10 per cent in Canada's favor and practically eliminated the United States lumber from the British scene. Now the new trade agreement calls for another 10 per cent added to the trade preferential favoring Canada. As a consequence many lumbermen in the United States demand retaliatory tariffs.

But a chorus mostly of lumber users arises in opposition to this, urging: Let Canada dump her lumber in the United States after she has taken her profit from British markets. Such a course is the surest way of conserving United States forests, already depleted. In the long run it will benefit all. To this the first camp replies that timber stands in the United States are much larger than generally supposed; that forestry methods and a reduced demand for lumber has, in effect, given the United States a surplus of lumber; and that the tendency of many owners of timber stands will be to clean off their timber for what they can get now rather than to face yearly tax bills and uncertain future markets.

Obviously tariff does not constitute the *dernier cri* of relief. There are railroad tariffs and land taxes likewise to be considered. And a higher wall would not improve, indeed might injure, the export trade. Furthermore, to find a Congress that can agree on either the need or the amount of a higher lumber tariff may be as difficult as it is to bring lumbermen and lumber users to a like opinion regarding what constitutes relief. The last change in tariff rate on lumber slapped $1 a thousand feet on Canadian lumber previously duty free. A new tariff change could be made by the Federal Tariff Board or by presidential proclamation, but more likely the question will again be one for congressional consideration.

Voting on Medical Freedom

THE right of a citizen to choose for himself what form of physical or mental healing he shall employ is so fundamental that restrictions upon it naturally provoke persistent controversy. Nearly every election in the United States sees this question agitated in one or more states.

Formerly it was most often raised in the form of legislation to limit the practice of healing to the allopathic school of medicine. However, that effort met with general failure, and today the movement of sentiment appears to be in a counter direction. The people are more frequently asked—usually under referendum or initiative provisions—to relax restrictions which have been placed on medical practice.

Endeavors to induce more states to adopt compulsory vaccination, compulsory immunization or health examinations have not been abandoned. But most of these efforts are in the direction of state medication, to enlist official authority to extend the use of certain systems rather than to bar other systems. The necessity for permitting healing by prayer as a matter of religious freedom has been almost universally recognized. And the trend is toward letting down, as a matter of medical freedom, bars once demanded against homeopathy, osteopathy, chiropractic and other nonorthodox methods.

The usual plan of those who have sought to restrict medical practice has been to set up examining boards which would license only those who could satisfy requirements demanding a complete knowledge of materia medica as taught in allopathic colleges. While the public has generally indorsed moves so to regulate medical practice as to protect the sick, it has rebelled at attempts to protect any one school of medicine from competition.

There is a growing disposition to permit various schools to set up their own examining boards. Thus in some states osteopaths and chiropractors, who give no drugs and perform no surgery, are not required to show a knowledge of such subjects. On the whole, this seems a reasonable way to solve the problem. The most effective protection against quackery is the enlightenment of the people. And those who believe that their own is the only correct method of healing have every right to contribute to such enlightenment by teaching and by publicity.

That consideration is one to be thoroughly weighed by the citizen who is called upon to vote on any question of medical liberty.

Editorial Notes

San Diego city officials include home talent theatrical productions and directed games in their winter "fun for nothing" program for the unemployed. The officials work from a definite basis which experience has brought them: It is bad if you give a man no wholesome occupation for his hands; it is calamitous if you give him no wholesome occupation for his thoughts.

Memphis, Tenn., where some 60,000 mules are auctioned every year, claims to be the mule center of the world. The horseless wagon came in long ago, but the muleless wagon—well, there are wide-awake parts of the South that wonder if one will ever be invented.

A California father was able to put a daughter and four sons through high school on the proceeds of a fifteen-acre asparagus bed. It is assumed he was helped, as well as giving help, with the "home work."

It looks encouraging for the future when so many people take an interest in the affairs of the Government that the number of registered voters exceeds the number of registered motorcars.

The fact that President Hoover has triumphed in about forty-seven college elections leads his supporters to hope that he may be as successful in one other—the electoral college.

Persimmon Pudding

JANE glanced at the kitchen clock, dropped the potato she was scrubbing, and poked her head out the back door, training her gaze in the direction of the family flivver.

"Why so early, O lord and master?" she called.

"Just couldn't stay indoors any longer," replied Horace, "and I've got a great idea. Throw some things in a basket and we'll drive out to the country and get some nuts and persimmons. We'll cook dinner by the roadside, gypsy fashion. Hurry while I—"

"But Horace, I've got a pie in the oven and not a thing to take. Whoever—"

"Fine! Bring the pie, an' a bottle o' milk, an' some cocoa, an' half a pound of bacon. We'll stop at the store and get some wieners and some of those long rolls and roast 'em at a fire—the wieners, I mean. Tell Ruthie that she can bring her little boy friend from next door, an' I know just the place to go—"

"But, Mister Impetuosity," protested Jane, "you'll have to wait till the pie's done."

"The pie can be baking while I get some sacks and give Rebecca a quart of oil."

"All right, Horace Headlong. We'll be ready as soon as you are."

* * *

It was one of those rare days of autumn when the blue of the sky came down to meet the mingled crimsons, yellows and greens of the sweet gums, maples and sycamores.

"Someone at the office must have been talking over boyhood days," suggested Jane.

"No, it was the persimmons that did it. There was a country woman at the market, on my way to the office, and she had half a dozen little berry boxes filled with orange-colored persimmons, and shelled-out butter beans and things, and the persimmons made me think of persimmon pudding. Now all you have to have is a pint of persimmons, after they've been put through a colander, a cup of milk, a cup of sugar, a piece of but—"

"Yes, maybe we'll try it some time. Becky's running nicely today."

* * *

The passengers and other contents of the family chariot were well shaken up by the time Horace announced that they had arrived at "the place."

"There's the persimmon tree," proudly exclaimed Horace, pointing to a tall tree whose green and yellow fruit hung tightly clustered to the outermost branches. "I spotted it three years ago when I came out to see a farmer about insurance."

"Lookie! All over the ground!" cried Ruthie.

"Don't try to eat any of them, children," called Jane. "They're likely to pucker up your mouths."

"Yes, persimmons are no good till frost," observed Horace, out of the wisdom of hearsay evidence. "Now, I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll fill these two empty baskets with all these on the ground, take them home and set them out on the roof of the back porch till the frost hits them. Then we'll have our pudding."

Persimmons gathered, they were off again in search of a special hickory tree Horace had "spotted."

"There it is! That enormous tree right at the crossroads. And the ground is covered with nuts."

"Funny the school children haven't gathered these nuts, don't you think, Horace?" queried Jane.

"Well, probably there are dozens of hickory trees around here and nuts to throw at the birds. Hickory nuts are nothing in a country boy's life."

"Seem rather small, don't they?"

"Ye-es, but probably this is a year for small nuts. Maybe too many nuts to a branch."

Quickly they filled a huge burlap sack and Horace staggered with it to the car. Just then two small children, a boy in overalls and a girl in a calico dress, each carrying a basket, approached.

"Hello," said Horace. "Going after nuts?"

"No, sir, persimmons," replied the boy.

"Persimmons, eh? Why, they're no good till frost, are they?"

"Oh, yes, sir!" spoke up the youngster. "There's a frostless persimmon tree over on the next lane. Only one around here. They're good to eat before frost, you know. We gather them every few days and Mom sells them on the market."

"Oh," said Horace, a little weakly. And they had gathered every last persimmon from under that tree! He turned with a guilty look to Jane, who nodded her head toward the children in the road.

"Here," suddenly said Horace, picking up the two baskets of persimmons from the floor of the car. "How'd you like to swap baskets? Two full ones for two empties? No, no, that's all right," as the youngsters appeared to hesitate. "We just picked your persimmons for you this time. Ha, ha!"

Horace, watching the children turn back up the road, smiled broadly with the consciousness of having made two youngsters happy.

"Well, now for supper," he cried, gayly. "Unpack the basket, Jane, and you youngsters can watch your Uncle Horace build a regular camper's fire. I'll show you how."

Horace was in fine fettle, indeed. He sang a song in a rollicking voice, as he gathered flat stones for a fireplace.

> Who has no sunshine in his heart may call the autumn sober,
> But boys with pulses leaping high will love the brown October—

But suddenly he began fumbling in all his pockets, and then slowly turned toward Jane.

"Have you, by any chance—"

"Yes, I remembered that you don't carry matches and you'll find a bundle of them with an elastic around them in that basket behind you."

Horace threw her a grateful look.

"Now for some forked twigs, and we'll have our bacon. You see, youngsters, just hang your strips of bacon by each end from the forked stick."

Before they knew it, the sun had slipped down behind the hills. A whippoorwill began calling from the other side of the field across the road.

"Well, I'll stamp out this fire thoroughly and what do you say we go?" spoke Horace. "I know a short cut to the highway down this other road.

Several miles of driving brought them no sight or sound of the highway. They passed a farmer crossing the road with two milk pails in his hand.

"Can you tell us how to get to the state highway?" asked Horace.

"State highway? Why, you want to turn 'round and drive t'other way. Turn to your right when you get to that big bitternut tree."

"That what?" he demanded.

"Why, that big tree down there at the schoolhouse."

"Thanks," called Horace, and he swerved Rebecca around, a little abruptly, Jane thought.

"What did that farmer call that tree?" asked Jane. "Butternut, didn't he say? Funny he should mistake a hickory tree for a butternut tree."

Horace seemed to be lost in thought. His vivacity of a quarter of an hour ago had gone. His gaze rested on the roseate glow above the hills.

"Sounded like that man said bitternut instead of butternut, didn't it?" went on Jane. "Funny how words sound sometimes, coming in a window. Do you suppose he *did* say bitternut, Horace? There *is* such a thing as a bitternut, isn't there?"

* * *

The children were asleep in the back seat, the afterglow had disappeared and it was too dark to see his face when Horace confessed.

"Yes, there *is* such a thing as a bitternut and that's what the farmer said. That sackful of nuts we've got are hickory nuts, all right, but they're not the kind you eat. They're just little old bitternuts—pig nuts, we used to call them."

"Well, never mind, dear," comforted Jane. "We had a grand time with our picnic, and you made a couple of little children very happy—yes, four of them. We can come out again sometime and get plenty of walnuts. . . . And, Horace, you can buy some persimmons from that woman in town."

"Yes, that's so," said Horace, brightening. "Maybe they'll be our own persimmons. And then we can have that persimmon pudding right away."

"Yes," said Jane, with a mischievous twinkle in her eye, "or a bitternut cake."

M. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"What Is Good English?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial article—"What Is Good English?"—reminds a constant reader of a controversy that raged at one time about the use of the word "good" in that relation, a contender taking the ground that a person either speaks and writes English or he doesn't—that if it isn't English it isn't—that is all. That seemed to be cutting it pretty fine. Conclusions reached were rather indefinite, as I recall.

We have English—and we have doggerel—but for the sake of convenience we classify it all as English as differentiated from other tongues. We have almost as many forms of speech as we have states. The man from Maine is an eternal challenge to the man from Gotham—and the melodious tones of the old South are music to those whose voices remind us of a saw buzzing through a pine knot. Persons from other lands who acquire our medium show it mercy that we natives never know. We are heirs to a beautiful and flexible language. We should hold it in the utmost reverence.

But what I started out to say and what I am trying to get at is that I find more "good English" to the square inch in The Christian Science Monitor than in almost any publication I know. Its standards are high. Its offenses against right usage are so rare as to be negligible. By its models and its ideals all writing men may profit. Abuses are so easy to overcome. "Past history"—"past experience"—"throughout the entire country"—"present incumbent"—these contain incongruities that readily suggest themselves to the stylist, the stickler for form. They appear so frequently in print as to create the impression that the method is right.

I started on the trail of the split infinitive years ago, but eventually abandoned the hopeless chase. "To eternally damn"—"to carefully consider"—"to readily undertake"—"to briefly speak"—"to heartily indorse"—"to meaninglessly disclaim"—"to forever disappear"—"to cordially thank"—"to pleasantly remember"—"to ignominiously forget." We find the grim specter everywhere in the linguistic way. And yet, and yet, the construction has its authority and its defenders—much as has the custom of beginning a sentence with an "and" or saying "as has" or "that which."

Pittsfield, Mass. JOSEPH HOLLISTER.

"A City Without Crime"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"San Francisco for the past fortnight has been absolutely free from disorder and virtually free from crimes of violence. There have been no street brawls. No drunken brute has beaten his wife. No gamblers have murdered each other in low resorts. Except for some dealings with sneak thieves the occupation of the police courts is gone. It is a most impressive object lesson of the value to society of the restriction of the liquor traffic. We are promised a continuance of the peaceful condition for a considerable time to come, save only as drunken men may drift over from Oakland, where the authorities have been so reckless as to allow saloons to open. We may be compelled to renew the quarantine against Oakland.

"This absolute demonstration that the saloons are responsible for all crimes of violence makes it imperative that whenever they shall be allowed to reopen in this city, their license fees be fixed at a rate which will support the Police Department. There must be increased taxation. The public generally will protest against being taxed for the control or suppression of these forms of crime for which the saloons are now proved to be solely responsible. The public will look to the Board of Supervisors to place the cost of dealing with crimes of violence on the occupation which is responsible for all of it."

The above article, caption and all, appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle in April, 1906, immediately after the great disaster. The query is: If crime was done away with during the closing of the saloons at that time, why is San Francisco trying so hard to get liquor back now?

But here is what Chief Dinan had to say of the matter as reported in the Chronicle at the time. Listen to this:

"Chief of Police Dinan makes no pretensions, that we know of, to pulpit oratory, but in his capacity as a conservator of the public peace he has been moved to express some sentiments which would be entirely in place in the mouth of any clergyman in America. What he said was this:

> We are determined to maintain the good order that has prevailed ever since the disaster. The most effective way to do this is to keep the saloons closed and prevent the bringing in of liquor from the neighboring cities.

"There was more to the same effect, but the foregoing is sufficient. It is liquor, according to Chief Dinan, which is responsible for crimes of violence. It is, of course, responsible for much other crime which would not be committed except under the excitement produced by drink; but what Chief Dinan had in mind was crime resulting from drunken foolishness and quarrels.

"The question arises, why should society endure and pay the cost of crime thus easily prevented? It is evidence of human inefficiency that we habitually do it. No saloons open, no crimes of violence. It would be altogether too much to expect San Francisco to become a prohibition city. Saloons will be reopened in due time. It is not, however, too much to expect that when they open they shall do so under the payment of a license fee large enough to pay the cost of protection against the evils which they will create, and incidentally to prevent the low groggeries from opening at all."

There you have the true indictment of the liquor business in a nutshell. Why comment further?

Pacific Grove, Calif. ELGIN C. HURLBERT.

The Mechanism of Repeal

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is refreshing to read Mr. Willis J. Abbot's article on the mechanism of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, after so many careless things have been written on the same subject. There is one point that deserves more consideration than has been given it. A three-fourths vote of the states does not mean a three-fourths majority of the voters. It might even mean a minority of the voters, though that is not likely. However, it is difficult to see how a provision by which a smaller majority of the states might change the Constitution would protect against minority rule.

THOMAS E. DALEY.

Burlingame, Calif.